The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted. Last Night but Two of
MR. F. ROBSON.
He will appear To-Night in his
Great Original Character of
DADDY HARDACRE, THE MISER.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, Sept. 8th, 1859.
The screaming Farce entitled
THE TWO GHOSTS.
Donald ... ... Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
After which,
DADDY HARDACRE THE MISER.
Adam Hardacre ... ... Mr. F. ROBSON.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of
TIME TRIES ALL.
Prices of admission.—Notice—In consequence of the great expense attending the above Engagements, Mr. Webb will be compelled to Advance the Prices of Admission to the following scale:—Lower Private Boxes, 1l. 5s. Upper ditto, 1l. Boxes, 5s.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Second Price, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. throughout the Evening.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN—ONE WEEK LONGER.
☞ IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1859. The Tribe to which she belongs subsist upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music with the Aztec Exhibition will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Fluting.
Pianoforte—Miss S. Butler; and Mr. J. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Opphonia.
Admission to the Whole—Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s. Second Seats, 6d. See Bills.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Sept. 8th, 1859, at half-past 8 o'clock.
The Rev. A. Jagoe, A.B., Missionary to the Roman Catholics in Galway, will (God willing) preside.
Subject—Nativity of B. V. Mary.

What do Protestants believe about the Virgin Mary?	*What do Roman Catholics believe about the Virgin Mary?*
They believe that she was a good and holy woman. That an angel appeared to her and said—"Hail! thou art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women."—Luke; i. 28.	They believe with Protestants that she was a good and holy woman; but they further say that she was conceived without sin; and though they can give no proof of it from God's Word, yet in 1854, the Pope and Council decreed that whoever did not believe it was "Shipwrecked out of the faith," and his soul lost for ever.
That the angel then told her that Jesus should be born of her, which was fulfilled; *not* that she became the mother of Him *as God*, for as such He made all things at the beginning, but that she was the mother of *His human nature*.	They believe it is right to pray to the Virgin, though they cannot say it is taught in Holy Scripture.

Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.
Acts 13 & 16 Vic., Cap. 63., and 17 Vic., Cap. 8.
NOTICE is hereby given that copies of the Primary Tenement Valuation of the Union of Gortin are deposited for Sale at her Majesty's Stationery Office, No. 6, Upper Merrion-street, at 3s. 6d. each copy.—(By order.)
J. BALL GREENE, Superintendent of Valuation.
General Valuation Office, Dublin, 6th Sept., 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. „
FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside „	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside „	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the GALWAY STATION, at Twelve o'Clock Noon; from Cavan, at a Quarter to Two o'Clock; and from Longford, at Half-past Two o'Clock Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, Evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:—

	F.C. S.D.	S.C. S.D.	T.C. S.D.
To Galway and Back	15 6	12 6	7 6
„ Oranmore do.			
„ Athenry do.			
„ Woodlawn do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
„ Ballinasloe do.			
„ Athlone do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
„ Moate do.			
„ Castletown do.	8 0	6 0	3 6
„ Mullingar do.			
„ Cavan do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
„ Crossdoney do.			
„ Ballywillan do.			
„ Moate do.			
„ Longford do.			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th August, 1859.

Sermon.

REV. W. M. PUNSHON.
A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S GREEN, on THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8th, by the
Rev. W. M. PUNSHON,
of London. A Collection will be made for the liquidation of the Circuit Debt.
Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

Appeals.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME (founded 1851), Richmond Street, Portobello, Dublin, for the care of Orphans of all classes, intern and extern. ITS GREAT OBJECT IS TO CHRISTIANIZE AND SAVE THEM.
VICE-PATRONESSES:

Countess of Annesley	Dowager Countess Dunraven
Countess Dowager of Bandon	Lady Cockburn
Countess of Carrick	Lady Henry Moore
Countess of Darnley	Lady Bateson.
Dowager Lady Dunally	

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Mary Scott, Hon. Secretary, Guardian, Baltimore; Rathmines; at the Royal Bank, Foster Place, Dublin; at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; and by Mr. Milliagton, at 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
Orphans admissible from any part of the United Kingdom.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whitestone, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Sheridan, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irwine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, St. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to it as complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5l.; Mrs. Crofton, 3l. and 1l. annually; Cannock and White, 3l.; John Lentaigne, Esq. 3l.; Hans H. Woods, Esq. 5l.; Hon. Judge Hayes, 2l.; Alexander Norman, Esq. 2l. and 1l. annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq. 2l.; W. Peebles, Esq. 2l.; George W. Maunsell, Esq. 2l.; C. Gaussell, Esq. 1l.; John Conner, Esq. 1l.; John Galloway, Esq. 1l.; W. Henry, Esq. 1l.; Miss Maxwell, 1l.; Miss Brooke, 1l.; Miss Ferguson, 1l.; Rev. H. Murphy, 1l.; Dr. Barker, 1l.; Dr. Bolland, 1l.; C. Dobbs, Esq. 1l.; J. Flood, Esq. 1l.; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1l.; Mrs. Whately, 1l.; A. G. Moller, Esq. 10s.; Miss Bayly, 10s.; Mrs. Johnston, 5s.; George Brooke, Esq. 5l.; H. H. Joy, Esq. Q.C., LL.D., 2l.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2l.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1l.; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1l.; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1l.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2l.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1l.; Alderman Hudson, 1l. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5l.; George Tombe, Esq., 10l.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1l.; John Jameson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2l.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2l.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2l.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2l.; J. K. Hutchinson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Hutchinson, 1l.; J. Blood, Esq., 1l.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1l.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1l.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1l.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1l.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1l.; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5l.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmoreland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawing-rooms, five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars, and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE,	UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET,	UPPER LESSON-STREET,
LOWER LESSON-STREET.	UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET,	GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.

At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.

MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £10 to £100 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentleman's Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

LODGINGS WANTED.—A Furnished Sitting-room and Unfurnished Bed-room, in a quiet, respectable family, not more than twenty minutes' walk from the General Post Office.—Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to "A. B., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street."

Auctions.

TO CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In the Public Sale Rooms,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND QUAY,
On Saturday next, the 10th Sept. instant,
At the Hour of One o'clock, in the afternoon,
In one or four Lots subject to the ground rent only (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the four excellent modern houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, Sydenham-avenue, Dundrum, beautifully situate within four minutes' walk of the Railway Station and Church, and commanding magnificent mountain scenery, besides being well sheltered from the east. Each house comprises two good Sitting-rooms, four excellent Bed-rooms, one or two Servants'-rooms, Water-closet and Bath-room, large Gardens, front and rear, with a plentiful supply of pure water.
For further particulars, apply to the Owner, on the Premises, each day, from 12 till 5 o'clock; or, to
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Phaeton, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICES, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Hollis-street).
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Diseases, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.
☞ Observe the Number—32, Corner House.

Science *versus* Vermin, Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Preparations.

Scientific and infallible, are best safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in House or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s. of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address, Innocent Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street, Dublin; Goulding & Co., Cork; and Wilkington & Son, Belfast.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward he movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS'" "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices..... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 100 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
100, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from £3 10 0
Single Tooth from 0 3 6
Operations equally moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

TURTLE! TURTLE! TURTLE!
JUDE'S ROYAL HOTEL, TAVERN, AND COFFEE ROOMS,
12 and 13 Grafton-street.
A fresh supply of Live Turtle arrived This Day, which can be supplied alive, or dressed in any quantity and forwarded to all parts of town or country. Dressed daily at the Hotel.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

WICKLOW Railway and Marine Hotel, situate in the centre of the beautiful Murrough at Wicklow. The mobility, gentry, and public, are most respectfully informed, that the above splendid Hotel, is now open for their reception, replete with every comfort, including Baths. The Wines, Provisions, &c., are of the best quality.
J. SORSBAM, late of the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge (the Proprietor), begs to assure the public that every possible exertion shall be made to deserve their support.
A *table d'hote* every Sunday at five o'clock.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House ... ...
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every attention made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and fair dealings with the Public.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF,
MANUFACTURED, 2, FRANCIS STREET,
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

J. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to dispose of Household Furniture, Farming and other Agricultural Produce, at Two and a Half per Cent.
Please address
12, RANELAGH-ROAD.
P. J. R. having discharged the duties of Manager of the Commercial Mart Company for several years, trusts he will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

CHEAP FUEL—REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE. The public are hereby informed that the Directors of the Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company have this day reduced the price of Coke One Shilling per Chaldron.
Public attention is directed to the advantages of this excellent and economic fuel.
(By order,) J. STEVENSON, Secretary,
Board-room, Grafton-street, 7th September, 1859.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN O'BRIEN, 25, CAPEL-STREET,
(Late of C. Bolland & Co.'s.)
Begs to respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that in consequence of Messrs. Bolland & Co. having resigned business in Mary's Abbey, he has purchased THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
25, CAPEL-STREET,
which have undergone considerable alterations, and that he has now Opened the with a Stock of First-class
DRUGS, OILS, COLOURS, SPICES, AND PERFUMERY,
which he has purchased in the best Markets, and therefore hopes, by unremitting attention, and dealing upon the Principle of small profits, to merit their kind support.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON,
Established 1716, and 1745. United 1859.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?
All classes of the commercial world having matters to Print can get Estimates of same by calling or sending to
WILLIAM MACDONA'S
LETTER-PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING OFFICE,
25, *WILLIAM-STREET*,
DUBLIN.
Orders executed with despatch.
Terms most moderate.

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DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.
Wednesday, 7th September.

The English Funds have been very dull to-day, at a decline of an eighth, caused, no doubt, by the dull state of business, and the closing of the account in London to-day. Consols declined here an eighth for cash and a sixteenth for account; transactions took place for new account at the quotation for cash; New Threes declined an eighth for cash and account, and for new account commanded a shade over this account price. Bank Stock steady; nothing done in Local Debentures; Limerick and Ennis Railway Bonds of five per cent. done at par; Waterford and Limerick Bonds of same rate commanded a quarter premium; Hibernian Banks asked for; Nationals advanced a five-eighth, having been quoted at 57; Royals steady; City of Dublin Steam receded an eighth; Building Shares asked for, as are Glasgow Steam Shares; nothing done in Miscellaneous Shares; Carysfort Mines buyers; General Mines asked for; Mining Company of Ireland sellers, as there are of Wicklow Coppers; Ballymenas for sale; Cork and Bandon buyers; Passages steady; Belfast Junctions advanced a quarter; Drogheda asked for the third shares for sale; Wicklows, steady; Dundalks asked for; Cashel Stock steady; South-Easterns and Kilkenneys for sale; Midlands firm; Wicklow and Dundalk Preference for sale; Cashel Preference receded a quarter. The closing quotations of the Funds to-day in London were the same as those of some time yesterday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Morning Tide, 8. 21. Evening, 8. 46.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

How can we procure a sorceress skilful as Medea? She taught some young ladies to rejuvenise their father by giving him a boil. Who can discover the great secret of the Rosicrusians? They made the *Elixir Vitæ* their study as well as the transmutation of metals. Could we even procure a Frankenstein to cover the ribs of a rattling skeleton with flesh, and endow it with perpetual life? The amount of the National Debt would be cheerfully given in exchange for the vitality of the Wandering Jew. Why do not our clever physicians, so skilful in the discovery of all that destroys life, spend night and day in the laboratory to wring from alembic and retort some potent drug which will endow an octogenarian with ever-blooming youth? The destinies of England, the cause of humanity, civilisation, and freedom, the liberty of the whole earth, hang upon an impossible discovery. Was there ever so fearful a contingency? Was ever the life of one man so valuable? England, great and powerful England, is preserved from instant destruction merely by one life. How on earth are we to preserve it for ever?

It must be true, for the *Independence* says it. That is a semi-official journal, inspired by high official personages. Indeed, it is said there is a telegraph laid down between the compositors' shop and the Tuileries, and that the types are put in motion by the mailed hand of the great manipulator. Well. The *Independence* tells us that France will not make war upon England as long as Lord Palmerston lives—but then! In that little word THEN what terrible things are included! High Mass in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, or the Provost and Senior Fellows of heretic Trinity the subjects of an *auto de fe* in College-green, are nothing. Think of Zouaves and Turcos engaged in the sack of London, and the Queen hiding among the heather, a fugitive for life and honour. Think—an Ultramontane journal told us to think of it,—think, we say, of the wealth and beauty of London at the mercy of demoniac Frenchmen. Of course our ships are to be all sunk or scuttled, our brave little army is to be swept away by a sweep of the begging-box sword of Magenta, and six millions of sturdy Englishmen are to be asphyxiated when Lord Palmerston dies. Oh! is there anybody to wrap him in cotton, or put him in a glass case, or consign him to the care of a legion of wet-nurses? Why on earth does the Queen send for him to the Isle of Wight? The steamer might go down or the boiler might burst and dash a capstan through his body; or the wadding of a salute unhappily send him to heaven by a blast of gunpowder.

But why is it that France is induced to spare us as long as Lord Palmerston lives? Has Louis Napoleon an annuity depending on his existence? Or does the pitiless man feel pity for the jaunty octogenarian? Had France determined to extirpate us all when the dome of Saint Paul's formed a giant canopy for our giant warrior, we could understand it; but, why wait until Lord Palmerston is an angel in paradise? Is it because Lord Palmerston is very glad to play second fiddle to the leader of the Tuileries? Is it because Louis Napoleon knows that as long as Lord Palmerston lives, our fleets will remain unmanned, our ships be incomplete, or form subjects for all the diabolical dissections of naval architects? Is it because, under him, the private soldiers will be horrified by brutalising exhibitions of murderous floggings, and the officers be disgusted by the Cardigansing of every regiment? Is it because toadies will be manufactured into Diplomatists, obstructives into Peers, corruptionists into Placemen? Is it because while Lord Palmerston guides the helm, she will run of herself into the breakers, and there will be no need to fire a broadside into the sinking ship?

The *Court Journal* tells us that Lord John Russell is in close union with Lord Palmerston, and that both are engaged sedulously in making a mess of foreign affairs. Could not Louis Napoleon be induced, say by the marriage of the Princess Alice to the "child of France," or anything equally feasible, to join Lord John's name in the lease of our existence? Both are very, very old, both cannot be expected to ornament the world much longer. Still, two lives are better than one. Can we not, condemned criminals as we are, beg for a long day?

It is very curious that this sentence and condemnation of England appeared immediately after the determination was made by the Conservative party to proclaim open war against our Gallic Ministry at the commencement of next session. John Bull is anxious for peace—rather too anxious, for there are times when peace means slavery. Trade, commerce, manufactures—these are John Bull's fools; but he does not worship them, after all, so much as Lord Palmerston opines. He thinks—he, the War Minister *par excellence*—thinks that England is so engrossed by love of peace that she will retain him in office as the price of it. The French journals may be quite right, as they have been before, by Eastern hands, and the benevolent promise that no annihilate us so long as Lord Palmerston lives may have been dictated from Chesham-place.

But the journals in France are under Government control—why publish a notice to us to set our house in order? Some Court favourite wants money, perhaps, or a damoiselle has to be endowed. A threat to England operates wonderfully in depreciating the French funds, for the mercantile classes of Paris cannot yet believe the conquest of England to be so very easy. The elder Napoleon made war support and pay for war; the younger Napoleon, or his company, dabble in the funds. If a million or two be wanting, the process of raising the wind is simple enough—"You want two millions, Mr. Minister? Well, just put a spicy paragraph in the *Pays*, or the *Univers*, or the *Independence*—all the journals in France will copy it. 'Sell out now'—to-morrow the Bourse will agitate a fall: 'Buy in' and in a day or two we will reassure the world by the *Moniteur* that the bellicose paragraph was without authority, and untoward." Thus, without the annoying interference of Jews, Agents, or Finance Ministers, the two millions are rolled in, and nobody the wiser. Nay, no one who loses frets, for the loss is but the chance of the game, which all who play at must bear with equanimity.

The *Times* on the means of raising a Volunteer Naval Force:—

Now *is the time*, in the quiet and tranquil days of Parliamentary recess, that we take stock of what remains after the hubbub of business, and calculate results. Now it is that the truth comes home to us that nothing is done which these great orators proposed to do, but everything is left undone which they might have effected with one-tenth part of the labour they have bestowed on the impossible. Not to follow the faults we are deploring by expatiating vaguely over a whole firmament of regularly organised abuses, each revolving in its official orbit, and each having its culminating quarter-day, let us take one subject which is seldom absent from the thought of the taxpayer, and seldom mentioned by any one in the House when the taxes are voted. Some time since we all opened our eyes to the fact that this country was not in a respectable condition of defensive force. Without reference to what was doing in one place or in another place, or what the intentions of this man or of that man might be, we found that we were not doing the prudent thing. We felt much as a merchant might feel who, without distrusting the people about him, noticed for the first time that the hinge of his iron closet had rusted through; much as Paterfamilias might feel if he saw that his door-chain hook was loose and his bolts jammed. It was not a prudent position for a rich country. The neighbourhood might be very honest, but there are certain precautions which a man owes to society, and certain temptations which he has no right to throw in other people's way. Therefore we voted an extra fourpence to our income-tax, and would have voted four times the sum if it had been necessary to the object. Never was there money which, but for one circumstance, the industrious multitudes would have more cheerfully paid. If we could only follow that money to its destination, and see that it was well spent, the tax-gatherer would be met with a smile everywhere. If every three housekeepers could put their heads together and calculate that the extra fourpences paid by them were sustaining a hardy weather-beaten old boatswain, who, in case of need, was half-way between them and any enemy, they would feel that they had money's worth for their money. If the taxpayers could know that every 50*l.* of this extra tax was represented by a seaman with his cutlass and his boarding pike, or even by land artilleryman trained to the working of an Armstrong gun, they would feel that the disbursed fourpences came back again to them in the shape of confidence and security. They had paid the ironmonger, but there was the hinge strong and trustworthy. They had settled the locksmith's bill, but the bolts shoot easily, and the chain holds. But this is just what we do not know. Unhappily, we know the very contrary of this. Even while all this money is being spent, we are told by every one that when we have got together a large fleet, we do not know where we are to find men to man it. All the efforts of all our officials upon this subject savour only of hopeless and helpless imbecility. Royal Commissions sit upon the matter, and starting with the condition that this part of the business must be done very cheap, that there is no money to be spared for it, cannot agree, and publish separate reports. Ministers propose a measure for the purpose, and the House of Commons, ready to second every effort towards such an object, pass it almost eagerly, although feeling it to be a weak and miserable bidding towards an object that is a great national necessity. For the whole work of a reserve volunteer force for the navy the Ministry, after vast consultation, have counselled the nation to spend a sum of money rather less than would be applied to the cost of the steam-engines of two line-of-battle ships.

Now, we—and when we say "we" we include every one out of office and out of Parliament, except only some ancient admirals and captains fit for the retired list—have set our hearts upon seeing a real, permanent, available marine force. We want money to effect this, and we want that money, not from taxes, but from retrenchments. It is an English belief, so widely spread as to be fairly termed universal, that five millions of money could be saved out of our Army and Navy Estimates, and the army and navy be more efficient than they now are. We are of those who believe this with an unwavering faith. The Horse Guards, even if they had the best possible intentions, could no more do this than could a poet cut out the bombast from his own poem. The Admiralty is equally incapable, for the same reason. Every excrescence is to them an old friend, whom they have long since believed in as a beauty and a necessity. One of these wasted millions would give us the necessary machinery for replacing by money allurements the press system, which we have renounced. But, no, we shall not have it. There is no Parliamentary power to represent this general national feeling. Mr. Gladstone is just now drawn down from those cloudy pinnacles of thought in which he generally dwells, but he is come down upon firm earth, not to advocate expenditure, but to repress it. Mr. Bright will not touch the unclean thing, war. The Grand Master of the Templars told the Jew, "I touch no infidel save with the sword;" Mr. Bright will not touch the Army and Navy Estimates save to annihilate them altogether.—Mr. Roebuck is of no use unless somebody is to be prosecuted or lacerated in some manner. We appeal to Mr. Cobden. At Rochdale, some weeks since, he for the first time deviated into a suggestion upon naval matters. If he would only give up a portion of his vacation to mastering this subject, and would bring his powers to bear upon it, we are convinced that five millions might be saved, and with one of these five millions our ships of war might be manned as easily as they are now coaled.

The *Daily News* on the Puseyite Exhibitions in St. George's-in-the-East:—

We have abstained from taking notice of the scandalous disturbances which have now become a weekly institution in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, in the hope that the spontaneous good sense of the clergy would supply the needed remedy; but a letter from the Rev. Frederick George Lee so peremptorily forbids the longer indulgence of this expectation, that we have no motive for suppressing the opinions which nine Englishmen out of ten are entering on the subject. Disorders such as took place in the afternoon and evening of last Sunday at St. George's cannot, we believe, be paralleled in the history of our English Church since the Reformation.

Mr. Lee writes, that before he could commence the four o'clock service the people in the church, most of whom had remained in the building after the service conducted by Mr. Allen, the lecturer appointed by the parishioners, "took possession of the chancel stalls, and of the pulpit and reading-desk stairs, climbed on to the edge of the pews, clung to the gas standards, and commenced hissing, groaning, and cat-calling, in the most unseemly manner." The service could not be performed, because the chancel was in possession of "an excited mob," and it was once more, and for the third time, abandoned. In the evening the same disorders were renewed. Mr. Lee writes:—"My sermon was continually interrupted. In fact, the groaning, hissing, cat-calls, exaggerated coughing, scraping of feet, and slamming of doors which took place at intervals, would have been regarded as rioting and disgraceful in a concert-room. 'Hear, hear,' 'humbug,' and other similar expressions, were used continually throughout." Mr. Lee asks whether such scenes are again to be enacted. He is helpless. "The rector and curate, harassed and worn out with three months' trial of this nature, are away ill, and are in a sore strait." He complains of every body—of the churchwardens for not keeping order, of the local inspector of police, and of Sir Richard Mayne, who refused to sanction the presence of the police in church; and, finally, he appeals to the public.

It would have been as well if Mr. Lee, having described his misfortune, had shown some cause why the public should take his part against the parish. The parishioners form the public with which he and the clergy of St. George's have to do with in the first place, and he must be aware that, in impeaching them without strong reason shown, the chances are against him. Let him in a calm moment just read over again his own letter, and ask himself for what have the rector and curate been engaged in a three months' exhausting and fruitless struggle? For what have the influential portion of the congregation been driven from their parish church, leaving the sacred edifice to be overrun and its services overturned by the irreverent? Heaven forbid that we should mention except to reprobate the extravagance and disorder which he deplores. But is there not a cause? Mr. Lee has laid bare a state of malaise between the clergy of St. George's and the parishioners such as we could hardly have believed in upon authority lower than his own. In a parish of 48,000 souls, the clergy are isolated, abandoned to the mercy of strangers, denied aid, and left to appeal to the wide world against those of whom they should be the revered leaders, the trusted friends. The situation of the rector and curates, as Mr. Lee has described it, should induce those gentlemen to pause and ask themselves whether it would not be better to desist from the struggle he mentions, to seek peace and ensure it.

The fact is, that the clergy of St. George's have only themselves to thank for the uncomfortable situation in which they are placed. The ministry of the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, has been one long attack on the Protestant feelings and preferences of his people. He has vexed them with rites, observances, and symbols assimilated to the worship of a church which they have been taught by his predecessors to regard with unconquerable aversion. One of his latest innovations has been to discard the decent dress worn by his brethren when ministering at the Holy Table, and array himself as those times in what Mr. Lee calls the Eucharistic vestments, which have not been seen among us since the time of the Tudors, and which give the celebrant the appearance of a Roman Catholic priest. With the miserable consequences of this policy before him, Mr. Lee, writing with the full sanction of the rector, says, "The law is open, and there are deputies; let them implead one another." This is bad advice. There is too much impleading in the world for the clergy to be justified in going to law about religion. What is wanted is not more law, but more of the spirit of the Gospel. Instead of fishing up old rubrics to justify the use of offensive vestments, which neither we nor our fathers knew, let Mr. Lee and his friends consider the conciliatory spirit which inspired the framers of those rubrics, and their charitable desire to consult the feelings of the people in things indifferent, it haply they might gain some. We are compelled to say that this is not the spirit in which the clergy of St. George's-in-the-East have comported themselves. They have carried things with a high hand, preferring rather to see their congregations dispersed than to make any concession to the most moderate desires of the laity. There is no real help for them but in a complete change of system. Without that the churchwarden may be put in the Ecclesiastical Court; Sir Richard Mayne, relenting, may lend his men to suppress disorder; but although the scandals may cease, the distractions of the parish will remain a grief to the friends and a derision to the enemies of the Church. Let them seek to win back to their ministrations the grave and steady householders with their families whom they have driven to worship in other churches; they will preserve order better than any police, and we shall hear no more of tumults said to be excited by strangers.

The *Morning Herald* on the Ballot:—

We are driven to one of two conclusions—either that politicians are supremely ignorant of subjects on which they pretend to be well informed, or else that they wilfully produce impressions which they know will not bear examination. We are very unwilling to believe the latter, and we therefore conclude that Messrs. Bright and Cobden are ignorant of the real nature of the institutions which they seem desirous of importing into this country. Take for example this question of the ballot. We shall hear enough about it, in all probability, as soon as Parliament meets, and it would be quite as well if Mr. Cobden would occupy a portion of the recess in making himself master of the history of the ballot in America. It is, indeed, a terrible calamity to wake up and find that one has been for a long period of one's life the victim of a delusion. Sooner or later, however, this happens to all of us. Poets have exhausted the fertile theme. Novelists have shown that a man's life consists mainly in getting rid of delusion after delusion the stern reality only making itself known at the latest moment. Through such a process must Mr. Cobden now pass. Will he then listen to us while we tell him once more that "in the United States the word 'ballot' has nothing to do with the word 'ball,' but means a piece of paper with the names of the candidate or candidates written upon it." Mr. Seymour Tremenhere, in his valuable little work. "The Constitution of the United States compared with our own," further tells us that "in the Southern and Western States generally the voting is entirely open, and usual *viva voce*." So far as Massachusetts is concerned our readers are already aware that, in accordance with the acts of that State, no vote is allowed to be taken by the presiding officers unless it is presented for deposit *open and unfolded*. We are now told that Massachusets is an exceptional State, that in other States the ballot works admirably, that the means are extremely simple, while the protection of the voters is perfectly secured. The same gentleman, however, who tells us that the ballot works so well in Illinois is curiously inconsistent with himself. He dilates on the virtues of secret voting, and then, by way of reply to objections from the opponents of secrecy at public elections, he tells us that the opinions of every citizen are so thoroughly known in Illinois that there is in reality no hesitation and no mystery in the matter. In that case, surely, the ballot is useless. But Massachusetts does not stand alone in its opposition to the system of secret voting. In Ohio it is distinctly enjoined that "each debtor shall, in full view, deliver to one of the judges of the election a single *ballot or piece of paper* on which shall be written or printed the names of the persons voted for." Similar regulations are made in the State of Maine, and even in Indiana and New York, where secrecy appears to be enjoined, there is but a thin show of concealment, and voters practically take no more pains to disguise their inclinations or their votes than in this country. The facts, then, are against Mr. Cobden. The ballot, that is the secret ballot, is nearly as hateful to Americans as to Englishmen; it is called "sneaking," and is said to be opposed to the habits, feelings, and temper of the people. Let Mr. Cobden, then, give up at once the idea of telling the English public that the system of secret voting is universally practised and adored by the inhabitants of the United States. The very idea of a secret ballot is a glaring absurdity, and we recommend Mr. Cobden to take up some other gospel of which the propagation will cover him with less ridicule.

But if it all were true, if the secret ballot were really used, what does that prove? What is the universal complaint in America at this moment? Every rational citizen in the States, every "sane" man, is aghast at the amount of corruption brought to light in different departments of the Administration. The best men in America will not soil their hands with the very dirty employment of governing. But take even the primary elections, as they are called. Why, what took place at Wakefield was a joke to it. Mr. Leatham's agents were babes in the art of bribery when compared with their cousins in New York. The respectable citizens keep aloof from the contests, the nominees of the "rum and rowdy" delegates hurry all before them; voters, ignorant and steeped in crime, are purchased at a dollar a head, and some have been known to sell themselves as low as fifty cents. The constituencies are at the feet of the very lowest classes of the people, and we are told not long ago, on very high authority, that "this demoralising process is playing fearful havoc with our institutions," and tends to bring all government into contempt. And this is in New York—this is in America, the land of liberty, and truth, and purity, whose institutions Mr. Bright takes as his model. The very latest accounts we receive from America confirm all previous information, and the views we have perpetually entertained on this subject. Mr. Cobden, who has only lately returned from America, is as ignorant as the babe unborn of the state of affairs in New York at the moment he left it. He had but to ask any public man in New York about the manner in which the elections of 1856 were conducted, and he would have been furnished with an unanswerable reply to all the arguments he lately employed with respect to the results of secret voting. It is then, in New York—not in Massachusetts, be it observed—that "respectable citizens, who went peacefully to the poll to deposit their votes, were knocked down and dragged through the streets without any interference on the part of the police to prevent the outrages." Is this a state of things that Mr. Cobden, all but a Cabinet Minister, would like to see in England? There is no reply to this and Mr. Cobden should henceforth hold his peace on this subject. And again, is it of an English member of Parliament that we shall be told that he had made a contract with some brawling patriot to secure the majority in a particular district? Bribery and corruption are more prevalent, more open, and very much more gross in America than in England. And while Mr. Cobden is trying to persuade us to introduce the secret ballot into this country, the respectable portion of the American people are crying out for some stringent restrictions upon the deplorable corruption which characterises every election in the United States, whether for the President or for representatives. Is this the object at which Mr. Bright is aiming? Does he wish to drive away all our best men from Parliament, and leave the field open for himself and the persons who agree with him?

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.—It is stated here on good authority that at the Cabinet Council last week (to which all of the out-of-town ministers were so hastily summoned) it was finally decided to give in the assent of England to an European Congress, but with the condition that the wishes of the Italian populations should be respected. England, Russia, and Prussia all wish for a Congress; Sardinia also desires it. France assents to it, but Austria still hesitates, though, as I wrote on Friday, there are rumours that she will give way. You may be sure, however, that she will first exhaust all means of cajolery on the Emperor Napoleon before she consents to plead her cause against Sardinia in a new Areopagus. Could France and Austria agree as to the Duchies, everything else could be easily arranged. *Le Nord* of to-day has a letter from Turin indicating some concession by Austria as to Ferrara and Mantua, in exchange for an additional quota of the Imperial debt to Sardinia she will give up those two frontier fortresses, but on condition that they are at once dismantled.

My impression that Louis Napoleon would not consider the Pope's sovereignty in the Legations essential to the "security" of "the head of the Catholic Church," is confirmed by a letter from Rome in the *Debats*. The writer repeats that the Duke de Gramont last proposed that the Legations should have their own free institutions, under the supervision or patronage of a lay delegate from the Pope, and that the Pope should pay a tribute to his Holiness, leaving him the sovereignty. Even the French people must be disabused on this head. The Pope's power is not limited. The peculiar Government in the Legations has taken rather a military shape; they have prohibited the use of postage stamps with the Pope's head—the declaration of total "repeal of the union" that may injure them in the long run. It exemplifies, however, how heartily hated the clerical rule is in these quarters; the Pope may issue pass-ports from Purgatory, but he cannot frank a letter through the Romagna. He has erected a Custom-house at Pesaro, and he taxes all things imported from his late, but now rebellious, provinces.

A silly writer in the *Independance* had some speculations the other day as to the causes of the peace of Villafranca—it was to pave the way for "suppressing the dominance of England," and so on. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of to-day gives a flat denial to this foolish gossip.

The news that the Conservatives intend to work the registries with a regular organisation has rather "flustened the Volscians" of the Liberal camp. There is no doubt but that in Westminster and in Marylebone (certainly in the latter) the Conservative sentiment is strong enough to secure a victory for the party, if one could only rouse the gentlemen of these boroughs to come forward and take the trouble of registering and recording their votes. The men who really return Lord Fermoy and Mr. Edwin James are the local vestrymen, backed by the licensed victuallers; and the local gentlemen of the Liberal party have as little to do with the matter as if it took place in Kamschatka, and in fact are rather disgusted at the men who, from time to time, are thrust in at the wish of the "local tinkers" of the borough. If the Conservative gentlemen mustered strongly they could easily defeat the vestrymen, unsupported as they would be by the beat men of their own party.

The idea of a Great Exhibition in London, in 1861, is revived; it was given up when the war broke out, but Louis Napoleon having politely made peace the timid genius of Art is again lifting up its head. Meanwhile, the commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition have been selling a strip of their land at Kensington Gore to the Horticultural Society, who are to remove from Chiswick, and give us near town a splendid garden, to which, they say, is to be added a national collection of sculpture. This will make a formidable rivalry to my old favourite, the Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park, where, the loves of the plants were eclipsed by the "loves of bonnets," to say nothing of the flirtations which managed to get on so prosperously on the fashionable Wednesdays of the season.

Great was the rage and annoyance of thousands who arrived at Millwall, by boat and bus and private vehicle, this morning, to find that the starting of the Great Eastern was put off till to-morrow. Some delay as to formalities at the Custom-house is the excuse given; but that is merely to amuse the public. Last night Captain Harrison told a friend of mine that the ship would not be ready for starting—but the directors do not like to admit that; disappointment after disappointment has been caused by their own miscalculation.

What will be done with Smethurst is still in doubt; it is said that Sir George Lewis is too logical not to give a free pardon, coupled, of course, with a prosecution for bigamy. He has a precedent, however, for the middle course. Your readers will remember the Kirwan case, where a man was transported, not hanged—and simply because there was a doubt of his guilt. It is curious to note that all the sheet ballads (printed on vile paper, with the bad spelling and bad English which distinguish that kind of light literature) presume Smethurst's guilt; hoarse fellows, with gin-drinking faces, denounce "Tommy Smethurst" as a poisoner, and bawl out his guilt into the public ear. While the case was in doubt, the Home Office was pestered by all kinds and conditions of men and women—especially from ladies who asserted that their sufferings in pregnancy resembled those of the unfortunate Isabella Baukes, and backed the statement with as much detail as if Sir George were Minister of the Interior.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The public desire to see Mr. Robson in his great character of *Daddy Hardacre* was gratified last evening at the Queen's, when the drama was presented for the first time in Dublin, under circumstances particularly favourable. It has been written expressly by Mr. Palgrave Simpson for Mr. Robson, who alone retains the right of acting it, and to judge from his representation of the character last night he is well fitted to entertain little apprehension of any other actor of the present day assuming that *rôle*, for if the genius of Robson were not present, the character might become an absurdity. The plot is simple, and the object to illustrate every phase, in all its deformity, of a miser's life, and the *ear marks famines* which darkens his existence and renders him miserable. *Daddy Hardacre* is a wretched and rustic miser, residing with his daughter, *Esther Hardacre* (Miss Hughes), in the country. He has a brother-in-law, a London merchant, who is on the brink of ruin, and meditates suicide; he sends his son to *Adam Hardacre*, in the hope of his assisting him; but the miser's mind can entertain no sympathy, and is inaccessible to every thought but that of his cherished gold. His daughter steals his treasure to assist her uncle, and it is in the discovery of the loss that Mr. Robson's genius as an actor particularly flashes forth. He appears to be literally suffocated with grief, and almost chokes as he inveighs against the robber, and pours forth imprecations from his heart. He totters with anguish and revels with rage as he contemplates the full extent of his loss, and becomes maniacal with despair. It is here that Mr. Robson's acting should be seen. His astonishment when his daughter declares to him she is the thief is a splendid piece of acting. At first his impulse is to destroy her—nay, starve her—but his affection battles with his avarice, and after a hard struggle his better nature gains the ascendancy; his grief is moderated, but yet the worm of avarice keeps gnawing at his heart. As he labours under conflicting feelings, the idea that you are looking upon an actor is lost, and the spectator is absorbed in the feeling that the picture is real. A finer conception of a character is seldom witnessed. The piece was unmistakeably a triumph, from beginning to end, and worthy of the great genius of Mr. Robson.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(*From the Court Circular.*)

BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 5.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort yesterday walked in the grounds.

The Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur also walked in the grounds.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

The Duke de Chartres, who returned to his family in England after the peace of Villafranca, is shortly to return to Turin to rejoin his regiment.

It is stated that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Inverness, Fort George, &c., about the middle of next month.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Leiningen have left Howchin's Hotel, on a tour through Switzerland.

His Excellency Baron Bentinck has left town on a tour of visits in Yorkshire.

A ROYAL HAND.—One day last week his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite paid a visit to the beautiful grounds of Roslin and Hawthornden. As his Royal Highness was mounting his horse at the inn door at Roslin, a loyal old woman, who had heard of his being in the neighbourhood, and to whom the Prince had been pointed out as he was riding by, stepped up and accosted his Royal Highness in homely, unceremonious fashion, exclaiming in the broadest Scotch—"Eh, sir, gie us a shake o' your Royal hand." The Prince good-humouredly held out his hand, which the old lady clasped in both her own, and shook warmly, after which she trotted off in high spirits, leaving the Prince and his attendants exceedingly amused by the incident.—*Mercury.*

The Earl of Lucan is expected at Castlebar House on or about the 15th September.

The Dean of St. Patrick's and family have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Lord Chief Justice has left Old Connaught for Carriglass.

The Dean of Ardagh has left Dublin Castle for Pinninghame House, Wigtonshire, N.B.

John Richards, Esq., has returned to Macmine Castle, from Ballybay, county of Monaghan.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell has arrived in town, and entered upon his duties as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Robert French, Esq., Miss Blake, and suite, have left Salt Hill Hotel, for Killarney.

Mr. Egar W. Hussey has left town for England after making a tour in the West of Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall Dare, and Miss Adelaide Stevenson, have arrived in town from Templehouse.

The Hon. L. Agar Ellis, M.P., returned on Monday to town, and resumed his duties as A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant from Desart, where he had been visiting the Earl of Desart for some days.

Earl Stanhope visited Mr. Bryan at Jenkinstown, on Saturday.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—We understand that a marriage will take place in the course of the Autumn, between the Hon. Florence Irby, only son of Lord Boston, and Miss Augusta Saumarez, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel Saumarez.—*Court Journal.*

The Army.

Some experiments have just been made at Chatham by Captain Norton, in order to show the method by which sporting guns can be utilised as military arms, and the ordinary muzzle-loading patent breech sporting guns rendered available for military purposes in case of emergency. This Captain Norton proposes to effect by using his gossamer-covered cartridges, with a close-fitting spherical bullet, enclosed in a thin greased patch of elastic cotton net, and the vent of the "rifle which have been modified at Chatham," and no doubt that the ordinary musket may by these means be turned into a military arm. During the experiments Captain Lempriere, the instructor of musketry to the Royal Engineers, fired two blank gossamer cartridges from an ordinary 14-bore sporting gun, with very satisfactory results; after which a trial was made in firing at "picketed" rifle shot with the same description of cartridge from a Withers grooved rifle having a patent breech, the results in each case being equally satisfactory.

In addition to the reinforcements already enumerated in the *Times*, the following number of officers and troops will embark at Gravesend to-morrow on board the chartered vessel Surrey, 1,069 tons, Captain W. Reed, for Calcutta:—The 1st battalion 1st Royals (the Royal Scots), Lieut.-Colonel Wemyss, commanding, 1 field officer, 2 subalterns, and 64 non-commissioned officers and men of the 30th (Royal Sussex) Regiment from Chatham; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 248 men of the 1st battalion 6th Foot; 1 subaltern and 7 men of the 34th Regiment; and 46 non-commissioned officers and men of the 38th Connaught Rangers, from Colchester; total, 10 officers and 357 non-commissioned officers and men. The hired troopship Gosforth will embark the following troops at Gravesend on Friday for Madras:—viz., 65 non-commissioned officers and men of the 12th (Prince of Wales') Lancers from Maidstone; 4 men of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich; 8 men of the 1st battalion 1st Royals and 9 men of the 14th Regiment from Colchester; 76 men of the 69th Regiment from Fermoy; and 3 officers, with 87 men of the 91st Regiment from Pembroke; total, 3 officers and 251 men of all ranks.

On Tuesday a detachment of the Royal Artillery left the Camp at Aldershott for Shoeburyness, to practise firing with the Armstrong gun. They will be succeeded next month by a party from the Camp at Shorncliffe. The guns now in use at Shoeburyness carry five miles and hit the mark with precision each time.

Lieutenant-General Charles Gilmour, of the Royal Artillery, died on the 31st ult., in his 79th year. The gallant officer had been above 60 years in the army, and during his early career had seen much active service, having served at the capture of Ischia, Zante, and Cephalonia, in 1802, and at Santa Maura in the following year. The deceased next proceeded to the eastern coast of Spain, and was present at the battle of Castalla, and was engaged with the enemy in covering the retreat, and employed in the batteries against Tarragona. After leaving Spain the deceased General joined the army under Lord William Bentinck at Genoa. His commission bore date as follows:—Second-Lieut., December 20, 1788; Lieut., December 3, 1790; Capt., June 1, 1808; Major, August 12, 1819; Lieut.-Col., September 27, 1831; Col., November 9, 1846; Major-Gen., June 20, 1854; and Lieut.-Gen., Feb. 4, 1857.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Sibley, of the 64th (the 2d Staffordshire) Regiment, died on the 1st inst., after a highly honourable career in the service. He had attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel solely by personal merit. When serving in the 13th Regiment he took part in the first Burmese war, for which he had a medal; and while in the 52nd he served in the campaign on the Sutlej, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ferozeshah.

The Navy.

Her Majesty's screw steam storeship Lord Panmure, Mr J. T. Moore, commander, returned to Woolwich on Tuesday from the Tower, having discharged 780 chests of arms, and after landing the remainder of her cargo at the Royal Arsenal she will reload for Devonport and Dublin.

The line-of-battle screw steamship Goliath, 60, in harbour at Chatham, is ordered to be sent from that port to Sheerness for the purpose of being placed in the second division of the steam reserve; her masts, yards, gear, and stores are all to be sent from Chatham Dockyard to Sheerness.

In consequence of the activity which prevails in all the departments at Chatham Dockyard 100 additional labourers have been entered for the service of that establishment. Several additional hired shipwrights are also to be entered to break up the ships ordered to be taken to pieces.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Commander F. C. C. M'Dougall, to the Mohawk; F. L. Graham, assistant-surgeon, additional, to the Victory; James G. Rich, surgeon, to the Conqueror; Lewis C. Urquhart, surgeon, to the Renown; William Thorn, paymaster, to the Racoon, and George F. Norman, assistant-paymaster, in charge, to the Dasher.

Commander R. Studdart is appointed to the Wellesley for service of Chatham Ordinary, *vice* Commander Langtry, whose time of service has expired.

Commander G. B. Jeffreys is reappointed to the Coastguard service for one year.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT NETLEY.

Though it is likely to be four years yet before the great Military Hospital at Netley, near Southampton, is absolutely finished, the three and a half years which have elapsed since the foundation stone was laid have seen a great advance. The hospital, which of itself is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length from end to end, is situated on a high and gently sloping bank of light gravelly soil, about 300 or 400 yards from high-water mark, and closed behind by a continuation of the hill, which is well and richly timbered. The building, in accordance with the established rules for such edifices, in order to give them the greatest amount of light and sunshine, runs due north and south. It is quite in the decorated Italian style, with purple bricks and Portland stone, the latter being used most extensively. The whole structure consists of a massive and highly decorated centre, with two main wings, the latter being each of three storeys, about 600 feet long and 70 high, with a light ornamental belfry tower on the northern and southern extremities. The centre is of four storeys and 216 feet wide, with a dome-shaped campanile rising above it to the height of 150 feet. A noble portico of double columns of Portland stone gives a good effect to this centre wing, if we may so term it, and most materially adds to the fine and imposing character of the whole design. The centre is intended mainly for the use of the officers connected with the hospital, and for the surgical and medical stores, &c. In this part of the building, however, a large swimming bath, 57 feet long by 34 wide, is placed for the general use of the inmates, and near this is the library of the same dimensions, and 15 feet in height. In the vicinity of the swimming bath, also, are placed a range of bath-rooms only to be used medicinally, such as sulphur baths, acid baths, &c., and which are quite distinct from the hot and cold baths, at intervals throughout the building.

The north and south wings are the portions of the hospital which will contain the great mass of the convalescents for whom it has been erected. Viewed from the outside, these wings seem all windows. In the front of the building alone there are no less than 200, four feet wide by eight high, opening into immensely long corridors into which the wards lead. This arrangement has been made the subject of many complaints, and it has been urged that the ventilation so obtained will be very defective. Besides these windows, however, there are many elaborate contrivances for ensuring a healthy circulation of air—hollow columns and girders, and perforated tiles being everywhere made the most of.

The building itself occupies ten acres of ground, and some idea of its massiveness and extent may be formed from the fact that it will require upwards

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, One o'Clock, a.m.

DISTURBANCES IN CANDIA.

MARSEILLES, SEPTEMBER 7.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 31st ult. Disturbances have taken place in Candia, caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greek inhabitants. Five of the tax-gatherers had been murdered, and two battalions of soldiers have been sent to arrest the chief leaders in this affair.

CIRCASSIAN APPEAL TO THE PORTE.

A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople, and presented to the Ambassadors of the several Powers a declaration protesting against the invasion of their country by Russia, and stating that the whole of their provinces would be forced to submission if abandoned by the Porte.

RAILWAY NEWS.

London and North-Western traffic, 275,304; increase, £3,169.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LONDON.

A fire occurred this morning on Waterloo-road, in a house occupied by Mr. Bunyon, by which three inmates were burned.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

It was expected that this ship would remain at her moorings, off Purfleet, until this morning's floodtide, when she would get under weigh for the Nore.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—This was settling-day in Consols, which have been completely stationary in prices, with little business. In the share market business was almost at a stand-still; prices in nearly all cases nominally unaltered.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—SEPT. 7.

Bank Stock, 223½; Exchequer Bills, 2½ Ambergh, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¾; Caledonians, 85¾; Chester and Holyhead, 19¾; Eastern Counties, 36¾; Great Northern, 99½; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Great Western, A, 88½; Geneva, 8½; Great Western of Canada, New, 5¾; Great Southern and Western 104; Great Western, 60¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96¾; London and North Western, 94½; London and South-Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 44¾ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36¼; Oxford Worcester, and Wolverhampton 31½; South-Eastern, 76¾ 7¼; Midland, 104½; North British, 60½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89¾; Lombardo-Venetian, 24¼ New, 2¼; Consols have declined ¼ ⅛; sellers for next account closing weak. Shares extremely inactive, closing dull at above rates; no feature worthy of notice; Canadians firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPT. 7TH, 12-30 P.M.—Rentes commenced at a further fractional improvement, which, however, was not maintained. The present price is 69.35, 3.15 premium. Bourse closed very flat; final price of Rentes 69, or a decline of three-eighths since yesterday.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 7.—Beasts, 1,836; sheep and lambs, 11,074; calves, 93. Best beef, 5d. to 5¾d.; middling, 5d. to 5½d.; cows, 4d. to 5d.; best wedders, 7d. to 7¼d.; ewes, 5d. to 7d.; lambs, 6¾d. to 7½d.; calves, 5d. to 7d. per lb.

WARWICK RACES.

County Stakes—Master Baggot, 1st; Conjuror, 2nd.
Nursery Stakes—Rising Sun, 1st; Apollygon, 2nd; Mesmer, 3rd.
Warwick Cup—Starke, 1st; Liveryman, 2nd.
Members' Plate—Rover, 1st; Contract, 2nd.
Town Plate—Conjuror, 1st; King William, 2nd; Catherine Logie, 3rd.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGAMS.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF BOLOGNA.

BOLOGNA, SEPT. 7.—At the sitting to-day of the National Assembly the proposal made yesterday to the House on the annexation of the legations of Piedmont was unanimously voted. The assembly also authorised the President of the National Assembly to present an address to Napoleon and Emmanuel, expressive of their sympathy for Venetia; and the assembly further offered to make peculiar sacrifices in her favour; another sitting of the house is to be held. Count Reiset has taken his departure.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The morning papers give full accounts of the passage down the river. The critical point was at Blackwall, where the river forms an acute angle. Unluckily her way was blocked up by a schooner and another craft, the tugs in vain tried to get the ship's head round, two hawsers parted; and owing to the sweep of the tide, the great ship was in a perilous position; nothing but the power of her own engines saved her. This anxious state of things lasted for 15 minutes, the delay at Blackwall prevented Gravesend being reached; the tide turned when off Purfleet; and, as at any sharp angle, the vessel while athwart the river would have been exposed to the irresistable force of the stream, a single anchor, one of Trotman's was let go, and "the Great Eastern" began to swing round; and for a moment she seemed literally to bridge the river. This day (Thursday), the Great Eastern will resume her course, and arrive off the Nore soon after 12 o'clock. There was not a single seaman on board during the river trip, none of the crew having joined the men on board, with the exception of stokers and officers, being all riggers.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY OF ALGERIA.

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the following:—"In Algeria in 1858, 48,787 hectares of corn land, brought into cultivation, produced 569,100 hectolitres corn. In 1858, 50,458 produced 457,195 hectolitres corn; consequently, the harvest has been satisfactory.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Certain French working men have proposed to the Conference of Building operatives to make an appeal to the working classes in every state on the Continent to support the cause of their English Brethren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* writes for Mr. Cobden to raise the cry of "save us £5,000,000 to man the NAVY." As to means of effecting the latter object, the *Times* proposes that a million could be saved out of the jobbery, out of the Mail Packet Service, and Dockyard and Admiralty routine; and for a million England may have a splendid reserve of seamen, by paying £20 a-year to each, with leave to go anywhere, or be within a fortnight's call, except when assembled for exercise. £20 a-year is a fortune to a man depending on the chances of a sea-coast life.

Accounts of the success of the gold diggers in British Columbia, and of the discovery of fresh gold fields are given by a correspondent of the *Times* at Vancouver's Island.

COMMERCIAL.

In the city articles the wheat market is spoken of as very dull, at Monday's prices. The Dutch Company's sales of coffee at Amsterdam have gone off at rates below the general anticipation; good ordinary Java selling at 37 to 37½. In the four weeks ending July 30th, the bank note circulation of England was nearly £1,500,000 below the fixed issue. The Scotch banks had £1,256,000 above their fixed issue, and the Irish banks exceeding their fixed issue by only £1,589.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

In the Stock Exchange to-day great dulness prevailed. This was settling day in Consols, and in the afternoon when the account had been virtually arranged, a little heaviness was shewn, prices closing ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. In the other departments of Stock Exchange there was an equal deficiency of business. British Railway Stocks were rather weaker in the afternoon. Money was again in good demand in Lombard-street to-day, and 2½ per cent. was demanded for the best bills. The Scrip of the new Indian Loan was officially marked to-day as 100¾; the realizations were looked for at 100, the closing quotations was 99½ to 100. The amount of gold sent into the Bank to-day was as much as £160,000.

(*Times' City Article.*)

The Funds to-day were firm at the commencement, but notwithstanding the large arrivals of gold the market was dull at close. At the bank to-day there was nothing off in the applications for discount, and the demand in the open market was also less active, the best bills being readily negociated at 2½. Instalments in full were paid to-day on a further portion of the Indian loan; the total amount paid up now amounts to about half of the entire loan of £5,000,000. The Indian Council find it difficult to employ these unexpected resources even at 2 per cent. Most of the continental money markets continue to show great ease. At Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels the current rate of discount is 2 per cent.; at Hamburg it is and at Frankfort 2. Business in the Bullion market continues to be a complete stand,

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Independance* says that England may propose to France and Austria an European Congress on Italian affairs, on the preliminary basis of non-introduction by force of arms.

FORTIFICATION OF ANTWERP.

The Belgian senate has adopted articles, one relating to the fortification of Antwerp, by 34 to 16 votes. Four members abstained form voting.

FRANKFORT AUTUMN FAIR.

Business at the Frankfort autumn fair is brisk. Many dealers in cotton, silk, and woollen articles have been completely run out of stock. In some cases prices advanced 10 to 15 per cent. The sales of leather and wool next week are expected to present satisfactory results.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern got under weigh at 8.15 this morning, having held her ground during the night without the slightest change of position. The four attendant steam-tugs remained by the ship during the night to prevent her, if necessary, from touching the shore while swinging with the tide. At 10.20 she steamed majestically down the river to the Nore.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN YESTERDAY.

(*From the Globe.*)

This (Wednesday) morning, shortly before eight o'clock, the Great Eastern, which has been in one way or another before the public for many years, left her moorings off Deptford, where she had been lying since her launch, and proceeded on her way to the Nore, from which she is to go first to Weymouth for her trial trip, and then to Portland, United States.

The scene this morning at Greenwich, Deptford, and on the far-famed Isle of Dogs, opposite, was one of a most exciting kind. There seemed to be a conviction on the minds of the people that, despite so many previous failures, the great ship would really go off, and in this anticipation they were not disappointed.

At a quarter before eight the vessel was released from her moorings, and placed in the care of four small steam tugs, which looked like children's toys beside her. These drew her off with apparently the greatest ease, and away she went on her journey.

Opposite Greenwich Hospital her own paddles and screw were put in motion, and she went on with somewhat greater rapidity. At this time the dense mass of persons who had collected in the hospital grounds, on the river side and on the opposite shore, broke into a hearty cheer. Salutes were fired, and the band on board responded by playing "Rule Britannia" and the "National Anthem."

She passed Greenwich Point in grand style, and without the slightest apparent difficulty, and went on towards Blackwall. Here, according to the most experienced pilots, the vessel would have to encounter her greatest difficulty on account of her vast length, the point to be rounded being extremely sharp. Much anxiety was naturally raised, but it was soon dispelled, for the Great Eastern rounded the point with as much ease as one of the ordinary sized Aberdeen steamboats which one constantly sees go up and down the river, reaching Woolwich at nine o'clock. Here a vast crowd had assembled who cheered the vessel as she passed. She then went on gallantly on her course, having conquered the chief difficulty which was likely to present itself.

Throughout the whole of the passage down the river smaller craft, by order of the harbour-master, were drawn on one side, so that the great ship floated proudly on without interruption, with her attendant satellites, consisting of steamers, sailing vessels, and small boats, the occupants of which watched the progress with the deepest interest.

Near Woolwich the great ship was met by a first-class American clipper, which looked like a dwarf beside her. The American crew appeared to be astonished at her vast proportions, and greeted her with a hearty cheer.

The early morning was clear and beautiful, adding much to the interest of the proceedings.

The trial trip will occupy three or four days. On returning from this the vessel will go to Holyhead, where she will remain until she sails for Portland, in the State of Maine. This port forms the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and is connected with the whole network of railways, both in the United States and Canada. There is a direct railway from it to the great bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal; to Boston and to New York. The harbour of Portland being in the Atlantic, is open to ships all the year round, and when the Victoria-bridge is completed across the St. Lawrence, it will form the great outlet of a large portion of the commerce of Canada and of the North-Western States, which is at present conveyed to the Erie Canal and railways on the one hand, and by the St. Lawrence on the other. It was by the famous "Ashburton capitulation" that the State of Maine was ceded to the United States. Its geographical position marked it out as peculiarly belonging to British territory, but the importance of securing an excellent Atlantic seaport for Canada and British North America did not appear, in the days when the boundary question was agitated, to be a matter of so much importance to this country as preserving amicable relations with the government of the adjoining States.

ONE O'CLOCK.—The only information which has reached the company's office in King William-street up to the present time, is that the vessel had progressed favourably down the river, and that she will be moored in Long Reach (Gravesend), where she will receive on board the pilots, who will conduct her to the Nore. The time of her departure from Long Reach is uncertain.

THE DROGHEDA BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Election of Master has not yet taken place at our Workhouse, although applicants for that office have been advertised for the last fortnight. Notwithstanding all the correspondence which has taken place between the Drogheda Board of Guardians and the Commissioners for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, on the question as to whether the Master should, or should not, be retained in his office, the matter appears to be almost as far as ever from final settlement. It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, in consequence of reports as to the irregularity of the house, made by one of the Poor Law Inspectors, a communication was received by the Board of Guardians requesting them to call upon the Master and Matron to resign. However, from the long service of the latter, and the excellent conduct of both, the Guardians felt that they had a right to remonstrate with the Commissioners, and accordingly they asked at different times that there should be an investigation, or that the officers should be allowed another month's trial, as this was the first complaint. In the meantime, however, the Commissioners having refused to accede to the wishes of the guardians, both officers sent in formal resignations. Independently of this, the Board of Guardians again applied for a month's trial, which the Commissioners subsequently allowed to the matron only. Accordingly, with the consent of the full board, an advertisement appeared in the local papers for a new master, and there were two applicants last board day, both of whom were provided with excellent testimonials of character, &c. They were called into the boardroom, and examined by the chairman as to their qualifications, and having withdrawn, one of the guardians proposed that they should re-elect the late master as he had more knowledge than either of the other candidates, and that the improvement in the state of the house since the complaint had been made gave proof of better attendance to his duties. He further remarked that the board in re-electing him would respect themselves, and not allow themselves to be "snubbed" by the Commissioners. The chairman and many of the guardians expressed themselves against receiving the proposition, and after some debate the board resolved, on a division, to postpone the election once more for a month, in order to ask the Commissioners again for a month's trial for the master, many of the guardians declared the proceedings informal, and it is now generally expected that the Commissioners will have recourse to a sealed order, which, according to the chairman, would have the effect of depriving the master of ever being elected to any office in the workhouse. It is admitted by all parties that the master bears an irreproachable character. No election of an officer in this union since the workhouse was erected, has caused so much excitement at the board, so much correspondence with the Board of Commissioners, or more general interest with the public. The reply of the Commissioners will be anxiously watched by all who have noted these strange proceedings from the commencement. I should have mentioned that the resolution was carried by a majority of one, many of the board loudly protesting against any longer continuing the correspondence.—*Saunders' Correspondent.*

ANOTHER RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE AMOUR.—The *Hamburg Correspondent* has the following from St. Petersburg:—"We are informed that another expedition to explore the territories of the Amoor is now being organized under the auspices of the Grand Duke Constantine. At the head of the expedition is M. Maximowicz, well known for having travelled on foot through all Russia in the costume of a working man, in order to study the condition of the peasantry. Several exploring parties have already left Irkutsch for the countries already mentioned, but solely with a view to search for the gold places said to exist there. Some of the explorers have found rich mines near the source of the Sega, but not easily worked, as they are covered with a stratum of peat of immense thickness. It is not without interest for the China trade to learn that the western provinces of that empire are rated exuberant as far as the geographical, as that Mantchu no longer enjoys the custody of the sea trade. The caravans from Central Asia generally take two routes; some towards Siberia by Semipolotinsk and Petrobsawtosk, and the others towards Orenburg by Troeisk. The favour accorded to the Asiatics of passing the Russian frontier without passports from their own Governments and the reduction of the custom duties, have had a most beneficial effect on the trade."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 8.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	96¼

NOON PRICES.

Consols, Money, ...	95¾
New Threes	96¼

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	96¼ 96

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	96¼ 96

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	96¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 2½; Bank Stock, 223; Great Northern, 101½; Great Western, 60¾; London and Yorkshire, 98¾; London and North Western, 94¾; North British, 62¾; South Eastern, 77¾ 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89¾; Mexicans, 27 8 7½; Lombardo-Venetia, 10¾; new, 10½; Consols are steady at 95¾; new loan 100 to ¾; shares dull and very inactive at about last night's rates; tone of market weak, and stock freely offered; Lancashire and French inactive.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Pig market—Bacon pigs from 45s. to 48s. per cwt.—a fair supply for the present season; store pigs from 30s. to 50s. each, and suck pigs from 8s. to 17s. each, according to size and quality; there was a good supply of the latter. There was a large supply of cattle and sheep, but the demand was not so good as of late, and prices were a shade lower for all descriptions. Beef from 45s. to 60s. per cwt., and mutton from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Veal—A large supply, and steady in price, from 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 8.—1st's, 110s.; 2nds, 108s. 3rds, 94s.; 4ths, 86s.; 5ths, 77s.; 6ths, 62s. 2,000 in market.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 7.—Trade for all kinds of stock, the supplies of which were moderate, ruled very inactive. Beasts and Pigs realised Monday's rates, but sheep gave way 2d. and calves 4d. per 8 lbs compared with that days rates; Lamb season is now over. Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d., Mutton 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. Pork 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. Beasts 1,020, Foreign 100, Sheep 1,500, Foreign 1,200, Calves 255, Foreign 220, Pork 321.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—All at 58s. 9d. to 59s. markets steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 8.—Sugar—The Cuba offered did not meet with fair offers, and the whole was withdrawn at 45s. 6d. to 46s. for brown. Coffee steady. Tea—Sales going on at fully previous rates, and considered satisfactory. Rice—4,000 bags Madras taken in at 9s. Saltpetre steady. Tallow steady at 57s. 3d. to 57s. 6d. on spot; 58s. last three months. There is more doing on spot to-day.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 8.—Market again of a languid character. French wheat offered at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per 70lbs., and to effect sales of New English it would be necessary to submit to a reduction of 1s. per quarter, while fresh samples of old brought previous rates. Flour very little passing buyers buying the turn of prices in their favour. Oats receded 1d. per 45lbs., and oatmeal was also cheaper. Beans and Indian corn without change.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—The barque Hamilton Gray, from Liverpool, for Halifax, with topmast gone, mainmast head damaged, three men disabled.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Pilgrim, Alexandria; Lennel, Constantinople; Alfred, Ibraila; Georgian, Mosel, Cork; Etcheria, Israel Sarepsund, St. John's, N.B.; Cora.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Canaris, Galatz; Mary Elizabeth, Newcastle; Juverna (s.), Bristol; Malakhoff (s.), Milford.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W., fine; Derry, W., fine; Coleraine, S. by W., fine; Armagh, E., fine; Newry, N.W., fine; Dundalk, N.W., fine; Cork, W.N.W., fine; Queenstown, calm, fine; Limerick, W., fine; Kingstown, N.W.; Bray, S.E.; Waterford, fine, W.N.W., dull.

ENGLISH.—Clyde, S.S.W., fine; Sheffield, S.E., fine; Hull, W., dull; Leeds, S.E., gloomy; Newcastle, S.S.W., fine; Stockton, S.W., fine; Sunderland, S., fine; Manchester, S.W., Birmingham, N.E.; Burnley, N.E.; Liverpool, S.S.W., wet; Bradford, S.W., fine; Bolton, S.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, S.W., breezy; Carlisle, W., rain; Dumfries, W., rain; Greenock, W.; dull; Paisley, W., fine; Port-Glasgow, S.W., fine; Stranraer, W.; Troon, S.W., breezy; Glasgow, S.W.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	94½
Ditto for account 13th September	94¾ ¼
New 3 per cent Stock	94¼ ⅛
Ditto for account 13th September	94¼ ⅛
Ditto for new account 13th October	94¼ ⅛ ¼

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	74½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500	100½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	35¾
National Bank	67½
Royal Bank of Ireland	28

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	35½
Ditto shares of 1836	44¾ ½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial Building Co.	34½
Consumers' Gas Co	8½
National Insurance	34 xd
Patriotic Insurance	6

MINES.

Carysfort Minting Co.	15s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	18
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	49½

RAILWAYS.

Belfast and Ballymena	40½
Cork and Bandon	10½
Dublin and Wicklow	52
Great Southern and Western	105
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	58½
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	5½ ¼

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98¼

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Fard	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols, ...	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	94¾	94¾ ⅛
Ditto Account.....	95	95	94¾	94¾ ⅛	95¼	94¾
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94¼ ⅛	94¼	94¼ ⅛	94¼	94¼ ⅛	94¼ ⅛
Ditto Account	94¼	94¼	94¼ ⅛	94¼ ⅛		
Bank Stock.....		240	240			

EUROPEAN ALLIANCES.

The writer in the *Independance Belge*, whose remarks on the relations between France and England have attracted so much attention in the press, returns to the subject, and in reply to the charge brought against him of creating an ill-feeling between the two nations, says:—"I believed, simpleton that I was, that after the four wars which have taken place in the space of five years—the Russian war, the China war, the Cochin-China war, and the Italian war—it might be permitted one, even in France, no longer to consider the celebrated Bordeaux declaration in an absolute sense. As to the threats held out towards England, I repel any intention of that kind. One does not threaten a ship by placing a beacon on the rock upon which it may split. On the contrary, an opportunity has been afforded whereby it may escape the danger to which darkness may expose it. If, instead of concealing the difficulties of the last war, it had been frankly and honestly discussed from the beginning, in the light of day, it is more than probable that France could compute 50,000 strong men more than she can now; for we might then have arrived, without a conflict, at the point where we now appear to stand—the assembling of a congress to determine the fate of the Italian people." The writer goes on to say that nothing has been settled at the conference of Zurich; that France and Austria are divided more upon a question of principle than a question of fact. The Cabinet of Vienna would yield upon all questions of detail, even upon the question of the Duchies, if it were assured in the first place that Piedmont would put an end to the underhand opposition which, notwithstanding the retirement of Count Cavour, it is keeping up in Italy against Austria; and in the second place, that the abandonment of their rights by the princes of Central Italy was not to be regarded as a sanction of the revolutionary principle of allowing the people to select their own form of government. The Court of Vienna would not concede anything to a principle which must lead piece by piece to the dismemberment of the populations who are united under the sceptre of Francis Joseph. The two Emperors must above all things come to an understanding on the principles to be established, the end to be aimed at, and the consequences which are likely to follow from any concessions that may be made. It is not likely that the diplomatists who met at Zurich can settle questions of so much importance. The two Emperors can alone decide in another interview the points of which a fusion of revolutionary right and monarchical right can take place. The mission of Prince Richard Metternich to Saint Saveur is connected with this interview. If the French Emperor should accept the proposition of Austria—if France should desire an *alliance* with Austria with a view of giving to Austria at a future time an equivalent in the East for what she might lose in Italy, the Vienna Cabinet would yield all. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor Napoleon will consent to this interview.

Irish Railway Returns.

Name of Railway.	1859.	1858.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belfast & County Down, Sep. 4	350 0 0	316 0 0
Belfast and Ballymena, Sep. 3	1 1 0	1 1 0
Cork and Bandon, Sep. 3	377 2 10	327 0 0
Cork, Blackrk. & Passage, Sep. 3	434 11 5	395 6 2
Limerick and Ennis, Sep. 3	241 11 7	
Waterford and Tramore, Sep. 3	202 0 0	189 4 6
Waterford and Kilkenny, Sep. 3	561 0 0	525 4 10

AN OLD DISTILLERY.—Some short time ago an ejectment summons in Perth was "abandoned" by the Guild Courts, and ordered to be taken down, but its destruction was stopped by the refusal of the workmen to be paid. The old lady insisted in the *Scots Times* that "the rebellious thing still (says the *Perth Courier*) stands, the front of her domicile has been (taken away), and she is going to stick to it." To all appearance she intends to maintain her point to the last.

SOCIETY OF GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The usual weekly meeting of this above Society was held yesterday at one o'clock at their Rooms in William's-street.

Mr. FLANAGAN in the chair.

Other members present—Messrs. Carey, Lawless, Burke, M'Nevin, Monks, Broderick, M'Cormick, Nolan, Nugent, Murray, and Mooney.

Mr. Jude, of Grafton-street, per Mr. Nugent, gave in his annual subscription to the funds of the society.

A deputation from the coopers of Dublin waited upon the society in order to obtain its co-operation in effecting the abolition of a certain system carried on in a large establishment in this city.

At the request of the society we abstain from publishing the details.

The subject, warmly supported by the members and a motion moved by Mr. Mooney, and seconded by Mr. M'Nevin, That "a large deputation, in conjunction with the coopers' society, do wait upon the head of the establishment, for the purpose of obtaining redress," was carried unanimously.

A letter, received from the Police Commissioners, in reference to the case of Mr. Laurence Byrne, of Great George's-street which, had been for some time under their consideration, was read by the secretary, and stated that the society would receive a further communication from them.

The Secretary, in alluding to the numerous complaints made by the members of the society, relative to the sale of spirits, by the spirit grocers, on the Sabbath, observed strongly upon the non-interference of the authorities to suppress it. It was felt to be a great grievance by that society as the system was in many instances supposed to be supported by them. He trusted, however, that at the next meeting of Parliament some active steps would be taken to prevent its continuance. Mr. Brady also called attention to a paragraph which appeared in an address to the mayor and magistrates of Newcastle, upon this same subject, and which was published in the *Kirk* newspaper, and was as follows:—

"We deem it our duty to intimate to your worships that much of the drunkenness complained of on Sundays takes place in houses which are not licensed, and particularly in places designated 'shebeen shops,' which have of late been considerably on the increase, and are known to keep open nearly all the Saturday night, as well as the whole of Sunday; and as many persons imagine that all cases of drunkenness seen on the streets on the Sabbath-day must necessarily take place at public-houses, we have thought it right to direct your worships' particular attention to this now admitted fact, in the hope that some steps may speedily be taken to remedy this grievance to the Licensed Victuallers, and evil to the community at large."

BILLETING SOLDIERS.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Dowling, the billet master, had waited on him for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the society certain irregularities in connection with the billeting system. Mr. Brady briefly explained the regulations regarding the system as they at present exist. The quartermaster of the regiment, or such other officer as is authorised, accompanies the soldier to the house on which he is billeted, and pays 4d per night for his lodging. Several instances had occurred in which the officer in charge, instead of paying the money over to the vintner, put it into his pocket and said no more about it. On a recent occasion a member of the society was requested to sign a paper, and he did so, without knowing its contents; and it turned out subsequently that it was a receipt for money he had never received. In another instance it appeared the commanding officer received a certificate, signed by the sergeant, stating that he had paid 1s 4d for two nights' lodging for two men, when the fact was the vintner had never been paid at all.

The President moved that Mr. Dowling be written to, requesting him to communicate with the proper officer, urging him to change the present method of payment.

The Secretary said that within the last few days four officers had been billeted upon Mr. Jude, of Grafton-street, and that he, not having accommodation for them himself, was obliged to take lodgings for them at the Hibernian Hotel. He (the secretary) considered this system a very great hardship, and one which required immediate alteration.

After some further discussion the meeting separated

FLOGGING OF A SOLDIER AT CANTERBURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,—On Friday a youth connected with the band of the infantry depot in this city was tied up to the triangles, to be tortured by the lash for theft. The moment the flogging began the most piteous cries broke from the poor boy; and about twenty men were obliged to leave to avoid fainting. The stripes proceeded up to fourteen when he fainted; the officer in command suggested that he should be taken down; but an official said, "No, he is able to bear it." However, at the twentieth stroke he was released and taken to the hospital. A report was prevalent in the city this morning that he died in two hours after being removed, but this is not correct. A soldier informed me just now that he did not speak for two days afterwards, and that he is still in a precarious state. One's very blood boils at the thought of such atrocities. Pray give a little attention to this subject during the recess.—Faithfully yours,

Canterbury, Sept. 5.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TOTHILL.—We regret to record the death of Major-General John Tothill, of the Royal Marines, which occurred at Topsham, Devon, on the 31st ult., aged 64. The deceased officer entered the service as ensign on the 8th October, 1808, and served as lieutenant of marines in the Apollo, 38, from April, 1809, and landed in command of a detachment of Royal Marines on the 24th April, 1815, at St. Cataldo and, by a resolute advance with the bayonet, dislodged a body of troops from a strong position, and facilitated the capture of the vessel from which they had debarked. He was at the attack and surrender of the Island of Augusta; landed on the 1st February, 1813, with 50 Royal Marines and 150 other troops, at Port Buffalo, and carried the eminence; was at the attack of the sea batteries and surrender of the Island of Curzola, on the 3rd February, and at the capture of the Devil's Island on the 14th April. He became lieutenant in 1824, captain in 1837, major in 1851, lieutenant-colonel in 1851, colonel in 1854, and major-general (retired on full pay) on the 20th February, 1857.

A DINNER FOR THE POOR.—William Fox, of Nottingham, was a member of the Society of Friends, and he was one of the true old school of Friends. His sympathy for the poor was deeply excited by serving the office of overseer, and, seeing how poor some were who had to pay the poor-rates, he resolved to economise the parish funds, and thus prevent their miseries as much as possible. It was the custom then in many parishes for the overseers and the committee who attended the weekly payments of the paupers to have a good dinner at the close of their day's labour, and this was paid for out of the poor-rates; but as it was a manifest abuse, he determined to put an end to the practice. He therefore hastened away before the close of the weekly payment to the dining-room, and thus addressed the master of the workhouse:—"Is the dinner ready?" "Yes, sir." "Then bring it in." "Are the gentlemen ready, sir?" "Never mind the gentlemen; I say bring it in." And this was done. "Now, call all the poor people, sir; now call the poor people. Dost thou not hear what I say, sir?" "This dinner is for the gentlemen." "For the gentlemen—oh! who pays for it, then, do the gentlemen?" The workhouse-master, starting most amazingly, said, "Why, no, sir, I reckon not; it's paid for out of the poor-rates." "Out of the poor-rates? to be sure it is, thou art right. The rates are for the poor men and not for the gentlemen. Poor-rates, eh! I think we have no gentlemen's rates, so fetch in the poor at once and look quick." The workhouse-master went, and William Fox went too, to see that he did as he was ordered, and not to give the alarm to the gentlemen, and in a few seconds was hurried in a whole host of hungry paupers who had not for years set eyes on such a feast as that. They did not wait for a second invitation to place themselves at table, and William Fox bade them help themselves, and at once there was a scene of activity that for the time it lasted justified the name of the house. It was a workhouse, indeed. William Fox all the time stood cutting and carving, and handing good pieces of pudding and meat to such as could not get seats; in a few minutes there was a thorough clearance of the table. Scarcely had William Fox dismissed his delighted company when another company presented themselves, and these were the gentlemen, who stood in amazement. "Why," exclaimed they, "what is this? why is the table in this state? where is the dinner?" "I found a very good dinner ready and as I know that none but the poor had a right to dine out of the parish funds, I have served it out to the poor accordingly; but if any of you is in want of a dinner, he may come home with me and I will give him one." The gentlemen knew well the character they had to deal with, and never attempted to renew the practice of dining at the public charge during William Fox's year of office.

TRAMWAYS FOR STREETS.—I boldly affirm that half the number of our draught horses are unnecessary. Mr. Jessop proved before the Lords "that one horse drew 12 tons three miles an hour—that one gig-horse drew 41 people eight miles an hour on the Darlington rail." Well, sir, only lay down the long granite kerbstones of the streets in a double line, for the wheels of all carriages to run on—so long and successfully tried in Friday-street, Cheapside, the Commercial-road, up Regent-hill, the Corso of Milan, &c.—and my assertion will be proved. There is an end to the distracting noise of the city, its dust, dirt, and I had almost said draught, of the noble horse at once. The heaviest omnibus, once in motion, would almost go of itself. I need not add that every carriage on such road consolidates and improves it—the heavier the better—the reverse of our present crust system of paved streets, macadamised and gravelled roads, crushed by every wheel to dust and dirt, watering, scraping, and picking up, notwithstanding. Only let the brewers, coal merchants, and omnibus proprietors persuade the different paving boards to change the position of these kerb-stones (for many of them are already almost on the spot) and the thing is done.—*Letter to the Morning Post.*

RAINFALL AT MANCHESTER.—The number of inches registered in Alderley was 1.71. In the months of January there were 0.67, in February 2.65, in March 1.51, in April 1.76, in May 1.65, in June 2.3, and in July 2.1; making a total during the present year of 1.064.—*Sippnia Gazette.*

ALARMING FIRE IN BELFAST—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF LARGE STORES.

Last night, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, intelligence was conveyed to the Police-office that a fire had broken out in a store in Marlborough-street, off Victoria-street. The fire brigade, under Mr. Cockburn, at once proceeded to the place with two engines and a large quantity of hose. When they reached the place they found the entire stores, which had been partly occupied by Messrs. Thos. Callender & Co., hide, leather, and bark factors, and general commission merchants, and which run from Marlborough-street to Prince's-court, between the extensive establishments fronting Victoria-street and the houses in Prince's-street, in one sheet of flames. The hose was at once attached to the plugs, and a very abundant supply of water having been obtained the brigade played with great effect upon the burning premises. After some time it was thought to be almost got under, when it again burst forth as portions of the flooring and roof fell in and fed the flames. Great fears were entertained regarding the safety of the adjoining houses in Victoria-street, especially as the burning stores lay immediately in their rere, and the portion of them in which the fire appeared to be strongest was in very close proximity to the shop and stores occupied by Messrs. Brown, Corbitt, & Co., wine and spirit merchants. The local constables, under Chief Constable Green, and the constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Bindon and Head-Constable Lamb—all being under the control of Dr. M'Gee, J.P., who was in attendance—exerted themselves in clearing these stores of the spirits and other goods stored in them, so as to prevent the fire from doing so much damage as it might do if it once reached the buildings in Victoria-street. While removing the goods contained in these houses, they found in one apartment, very close to where the fire was raging, no less than twenty-five kegs of powder, besides tin canisters and powder horns, also containing the same destructive commodity. This large quantity of powder was quickly removed from the house, and placed in High-street, opposite St. George's Church, in charge of a party of local constables. Had the fire reached where this large stock of powder was laid up, the consequences would undoubtedly have been fearful. The flames were, however, kept

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 6.—There is riding in hot haste to and from St. Sauveur, and the horses must stand in the stables there, as they formerly did in Brandon Hall, bridled and saddled. Messengers are coming and going from and to Vienna and all parts of Italy, but the Conference still has its doors closed, and the plenipotentiaries either have serious difficulties or are quietly dozing in their chairs.

Victor Emmanuel has received the deputation from Florence, who have prayed that Tuscany might be joined to the Kingdom of Upper Italy; and as might have been easily foreseen, the King in a very gracious reply has told the deputies that the question is now the subject of diplomatic negociations, but that he will plead their cause with the Powers, and especially with the Emperor of the French. The answer of the King is highly praised by *Le Pays*, who now looks upon Victor Emmanuel's political wisdom as equal to his talents and the valour he displayed on the field of battle.

The opinion that there will be a European Congress is gaining ground, and it is even hinted in the papers to-day that there will be another interview between the Emperors of France and Austria, to take place in some town in Switzerland. In favour of a European Congress to settle the affairs of nations, Greece, Belgium, and the Principalities have been pointed to as monuments of success. The state of Greece hardly does credit to this argument, and as for the Principalities they have not been joined for a sufficient length of time for their weal or woe to be decided upon.

Perhaps the only new incident worth mentioning, with regard to Italy, is that Spain, who was one of the Powers who signed the treaties of 1815, and who also possesses rights in consequence of the Infant being Duke of Parma, has notified to the different European Courts the interest she has in the affairs of that Duchy.

The Russian journals announce that the Imperial Government has again taken up the idea of cutting a canal between the Caspian and Black Seas, by the Sea of Azov. There is no doubt but this canal, when finished, will open up to trade an enormous tract of country. The idea was, I believe, first entertained by Peter the Great, not so much, however, in a commercial, as in a military point of view, connected with an invasion of India; not, of course, in his own day, but at some future period.

The Paris journals, ever since the amnesty, which wiped out all old scores, have been enacting the part usually ascribed to the feline part of the community at Kilkenny, and a good deal of this fighting has been about England, some of the combatants taking one side, and some another; those in favour of England—*La Presse*, *La Siècle*, and *Des Debats*—dealing the most cruel blows at poor Count de Morny, and some of that tribe, who, while surrounding the Emperor, cannot possibly have his confidence. In case of the political cards being shuffled here, the Count would be the first man to cross the frontier, and place himself out of harm's reach, or else he would find himself placed in the very disagreeable position of prisoner before a criminal court. He was director of a railway company, and the books would hardly tell much in his favour. M. La Guerroniere, who is one of the mentors of the press, has also come in for his share of abuse. One article, addressed to this gentleman, but also aimed at the whole system of Government, commences thus:—"I knew you once, sir; I do not know you now. A breath of wind brought us together; a breath of wind has separated us." The forlorn condition of France is then described in the most touching and poetical style:—"The breeze of Liberty does not wave a blade of grass in France, so fallen is she she can hardly be any longer called a nation." The writer concludes with a notice that he will wait a week for an answer. If an amnesty which does not say that the old system is in any degree relaxed, produces such violent writings, what would not be expected if the press were altogether let loose? All the late quickly succeeding Governments of France have imposed upon it a censorship, which shows that public opinion, and not merely this or that ruler, considers it a dangerous weapon.

La Patrie gives an account of a soldier who was wounded at Solferino. A ball entered into his foot, bringing on tetanus, or a kind of lock jaw; the man was cured by the use of strychnine. M. Bella, the doctor, was highly praised for this novel application, and a paper was read on the subject at the Academy of Sciences, in which the thing is spoken of as a new discovery. It may be new in France, but is certainly not so in England. I mention this because I see that the French Academy is continually pilfering inventions and ideas.

A sad case of Asiatic cholera occurred here a couple of days ago. Two gentlemen arrived, put up at an hotel and went to bed quite well at eleven o'clock. In the morning one of them was found on the floor of his room dead, and perfectly black. He had evidently died when trying to open his trunk, which was found to contain a small bottle of brandy. What makes the case more melancholy is that he was an only son.

A duel was fought the other evening, at a very late hour, in the Champs Elysees, between two gentlemen. One of the police force was going to interfere, but, on being told that they were two Englishmen, he planted himself against a tree and became a spectator. On one of the gentlemen being wounded (not very seriously), the affair was brought to a close. The duel arose from another duel, which a friend of one of the gentlemen was going to fight with a friend of the other.

The Legitimist *Gazette de France* bursts out into declamations against England. The following is a sample of our contemporary's observations:—

There is not on the globe a Power which is numerically so colossal as England. But that grandeur, far from counselling moderation and justice, only excites her pride and her unlimited ambition. It seems to her that the Powers of the Continent only exist to be her vassals, and to obey with docility her spirit of universal rule. In fact, wherever England does not dominate exclusively she opposes and checks by every means, and in so doing she maintains her own power and the weakness of others, which is a new power for her. What more striking example of her overbearing policy can there be than that which is afforded by the affair of the Isthmus of Suez? During three years Lord Stratford de Redcliffe prevented the execution of that immense project, and even now Great Britain continues to thwart it by all possible means. Nevertheless, the whole world is interested in its execution. But what does that matter to England? She checks the fortune of France, and that is sufficient for her. The dominating spirit of the Cabinet of St. James' is in permanent ebullition. Whilst our invincible battalions were adding a new glory to all our past glories, England was dreaming of taking possession of Sicily, and it required nothing less than an imposing fleet in the Gulf of Venice and in the Adriatic to stop her designs. *Uno avulso non deficit alter.* Balked in that enterprise, her policy made an evolution; and, as she only lives by encroachments, it was Egypt which became immediately afterwards the object of her desires. Said Pacha had already been represented to Abdul Medjid as a rebellious subject who ought to be crushed; and England was at Alexandria with a fleet and troops of disembarkation, ready to make a *coup de main* on Cairo; after which Egypt would have passed into the hands of England, and the question of the Suez Canal would have been no more heard of. But the preliminaries of Villafranca have caused everything to fail, except the spirit of English rule, which will live so long as England shall possess the means of supporting it.

NO FLOGGING IN FRANCE.

An Alsatian soldier, named Schweighauser, in the army twenty-two years, and who is at present one of the band of the 4th Cuirassiers, was on Saturday tried by the military tribunal for insubordination, and for assaulting his superior officer. Though such an old soldier he was given to drink, and was often drunk on duty. On the 22d July he presented himself in a state of intoxication to practise with the band, and after awhile he gravely asked the bandmaster to allow him to get more drink. The bandmaster peremptorily refused, the man was insolent and made offensive gestures, and the bandmaster sent him to the lock-up for a week. A day or two after his release the man again got drunk, but nevertheless went to practise with the band. Presently he asked the bandmaster if he would refuse him, as he had done before, permission to go for drink; and on the other answering, "Certainly," he seized him by the breast of his uniform and tore it. He at the same time made use of very violent language. He was taken into custody, and as he was being carried to the lock-up he vociferated menaces of death against the bandmaster. The next day, likewise, he refused obedience to some order given to him, and made similar threats. The tribunal, taking an indulgent view of the affair, only condemned the man to two years' imprisonment.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an extract of a letter from Rome, of the 30th ultimo, conveying information of importance. The writer reports, on authority described as reliable, that in an interview held on the 29th ult., between the Duc de Gramiont and the Pope, "the French Ambassador stated that, although no peculiarly French interest is at stake, the Emperor nevertheless would with pleasure see the Legations return under his authority, on certain conditions amicably accepted by both sides. They could, for instance, keep the administration they have formed for themselves, and which appears to satisfy them, pay a tribute, taking as a basis the taxes paid at the moment of the *de facto* separation. It is probable that the Romagna would submit to these conditions, if they were recommended to her by friends. The Pope would keep at Bologna a governor, whose presence would evidence the high suzerainty of the Holy Father; but everything, except diplomacy, would be perfectly distinct and separate." The writer adds:—"The ambassador likewise recommended reforms for the rest of the States of the Church in terms that by their tenor and perfect moderation cannot but lead the Holy Father to suppose that he has his entire freedom. It appears that the basis proposed would utilise the project of 1857. It has been added, that the military occupation by a French division would have necessarily to cease; nothing precise has been said as to the date when it will expire, but we must hope that the period will cease in the course of next year, during the first half, perhaps. The Holy Father, therefore, will have to prepare a special military force, and to contribute to the [illegible]

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BENIGHTED AMONG THE ALPS.

A letter from Interlacken contains the following:—"On Monday evening last, 29th of August, this little town was in the greatest state of excitement; the news having reached it that there were three gentlemen lost on the Harder Mountain, a spot which had already been the scene of many fatal catastrophes. All the inhabitants of the town and most of the strangers at the various hotels collected immediately in the avenue, and watched with the most painful anxiety the progress of the lanterns held by the guides sent to search after the unfortunate gentlemen. It would appear that the Prince Leon Deolet-Kildeco (a Russian), Mr. Donald Spence, and Mr. Lancelot Spence (two Englishmen), had set out in the evening, about half-past five o'clock, with the intention of merely taking a short walk on the mountain, but that when they had ascended for about half an hour they left the path and struck out one for themselves which seemed to lead more directly to the summit. On reaching, however, an awkward-looking precipice, the Russian Prince and Mr. Lancelot Spence determined to cross it, with the view of descending to Interlacken in a quicker manner; once on the other side of the precipice they found that all descent was impracticable, while at the same time they were unable to retrace their steps. Nothing then was left them but to ascend, for in ascension was their only hope of safety, while Mr. Donald Spence, who had not crossed the precipice, was able to hurry back to the town for assistance. This he succeeded in obtaining, and in about two or three hours he managed to overtake his brother and the Prince, who, having by that time given up all hope of getting out of the difficulty unaided, had lit their cigars, and made up their minds to have a night of it. It was then perfectly dark, thunder and lightning raging, and a perfect deluge of rain falling, so that the predicament was anything but pleasant. To add to the danger of the benighted party, the guide had brought with him no lantern, and was some time before he could discover any way of descent so as to avoid the innumerable precipices which spread in every direction over the Harder. After two hours of dangerous walking, every step of which might have been their last, a party of six guides with lanterns joined them, and then all became comparatively plain sailing: four more guides, sent by the Empress of Russia on hearing of the lost party, soon after came up. On arriving at the entrance of the town, nearly at midnight, an enormous crowd awaited their coming with greetings of the most enthusiastic kind—all hope having been given up of the safety of Prince Deolet-Kildeco and of Mr. Lancelot Spence. The entrance into Interlacken was a perfect triumph; the road was lined; all the windows at the various hotels were filled; the Empress of Russia (who had despatched her own physician to meet the procession in case of need) was on the balcony of the Hotel Belvidere, surrounded by her maids of honour, to view the torchlight procession pass on to the Hotel de la Joungfrau, where the whole party were staying. The distress of Mrs. Spence, the mother of the two Englishmen, and of the Princess Galitzan, the aunt of the young Russian, can scarcely be described; but as it is generally taken that 'All's well that ends well,' we must hope that the golden rule was not departed from in this case."—*Galignani.*

CANADA AND THE GREAT EASTERN.

The object of the construction of the Grand Trunk Line is to open Canada, winter and summer, from end to end, by a continuous railway for country and foreign traffic, and to supersede a large portion of that between the eastern and western States, with Chicago and Milwaukie, the intercepting port being Sarnia, at the entrance of Lake Huron—500 miles distant by water from Chicago and 340 by rail—at which port, in the year 1858, the number and tonnage of vessels arriving in nine months were 6,610 vessels, registering 1,608,845 tons; in the same year the sailing and steam vessels entered at Liverpool from coasting voyages were—ships, 8,434, tonnage, 1,336,106. The intercepting ports of foreign traffic are Quebec and Portland; this is denominated foreign through traffic, which has been conveyed by water in propellers requiring great power to stem the rapid currents of the St. Lawrence, which in places run at the rate of eight miles an hour. The navigation of the Upper Lakes is open for nine months of the year, and on the St. Lawrence and New York Canals only about six months. At Sarnia the Grand Trunk connects with the Grand Junction Railway 57 miles to Detroit, and thence by the Michigan Central to Chicago, Galena, Ohio, Illinois, &c.

By the completion of the Victoria Bridge there will be no transhipments required, which is the great drawback to the successful competition of the New York railways with water carriers for heavy goods. Another advantage the Grand Trunk will possess is the direct access to the shipping wharves at Sarnia, Portland, and Quebec, by which the heavy expense of cartage will be avoided. All but the wharfage at Quebec will be completed this year; this wharfage at Quebec, however, is as necessary as the Victoria Bridge.

It is expected that the Great Eastern will remain at Portland on view until the opening of the Victoria Bridge on the 1st of November, which will afford ample time to tourists to visit all places of interest in Canada and the Western States.

A VISIT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, gives an account in his paper of a visit he paid to Brigham Young, and of the conversation he held with him on the doctrines of the Mormons. When Brigham Young stated that none of the ministers or bishops received salaries, Mr. Greeley asked "How, then, do your ministers live?" Brigham Young replied—"By the labour of their own hands, like the first apostles. Every bishop, every elder, may be daily seen at work in the field or the shop, like his neighbours; every minister of the church has his proper calling, by which he earns the bread of his family; he who cannot or will not do the Church's work for nothing is not wanted in her service; even our lawyers (pointing to General Ferguson and another present, who are the regular lawyers of the Church) are paid nothing for their services; I am the only person in the Church who has not a regular calling apart from the Church's service, and I never received one farthing from her treasury; if I obtain anything from the tithing house I am charged with and pay for it just as any one else would; the clerks in the tithing store are paid like other clerks, but no one is ever paid for any service pertaining to the ministry. We think a man who cannot make his living aside from the ministry of Christ unsuited to that office. I am called rich, and consider myself worth 250,000 dols.; but no dollar of it was ever paid me by the Church, or for any service as a minister of the everlasting Gospel."

After reporting other questions and answers, Mr. Greeley says:—"As President Young is the first minister of the Mormon Church, and bore the principal part in the conversation, I have reported his answers alone to my questions and observations. The others appeared uniformly to defer to his views, and to acquiesce fully in his responses and explanations. He spoke readily, not always with grammatical accuracy, but with no appearance of hesitation or reserve, and with no apparent desire to conceal anything; nor did he repel any of my questions as impertinent. He was very plainly dressed in thin summer clothing, and with no air of sanctimony or fanaticism. In appearance he is a portly, frank, good-natured, rather thick-set man of 55, seeming to enjoy life, and be in no particular hurry to get to Heaven. His associates are plain men, evidently born and reared to a life of labour, and looking as little like crafty hypocrites or swindlers as any body of men I ever met. The absence of cant or shuffle from their manner was marked and general, yet I think I may fairly say that their Mormonism has not impoverished them—that they were generally poor men when they embraced it, and are now in very comfortable circumstances—as men averaging three or four wives a-piece certainly need to be.

"If I hazard any criticisms on Mormonism generally, I reserve them to a separate letter, being determined to make this a fair and full *expose* of the doctrine and polity, in the very words of its prophet, so far as I can recall them. I do not believe President Young himself could present them in terms calculated to render them less obnoxious to the Gentile world than the above. But I have a right to add here, because I said it to the assembled chiefs at the close of the above colloquy, that the degradation (or, if you please, the restriction) of woman to the single office of child-bearing and its accessaries, is an inevitable consequence of the system here paramount. I have not observed a sign in the streets, an advertisement in the journals of this Mormon metropolis, whereby a woman proposes to do anything whatever. No Mormon has ever cited to me his wife's or any woman's opinion on any subject; no Mormon woman has been introduced or has spoken to me; and, though I have been asked to visit Mormons in their houses, no one has spoken of his wife (or wives) desiring to see me, or his desiring me to make her (or their) acquaintance, or voluntarily indicated the existence of such a being or beings. I will not attempt to report our talk on this subject, because, unlike what I have above given, it assumed somewhat the character of a disputation, and I could hardly give it impartially; but one remark made by President Young I think I can give accurately, and it may serve as a sample of all that was offered on that side. It was in these words, I think, exactly—'If I did not consider myself competent to transact a certain business without taking my wife's or any woman's counsel with regard to it, I think I ought to let that business alone.' The spirit with regard to women, of the entire Mormon, as of all other polygamic systems, is fairly displayed in this avowal. Let any such system become established and prevalent and woman will soon be confined to the harem, and her appearance in the street with an veiled face will be accounted impudent."

TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI.

Last evening occurred one of those terrible tragedies in real life which far fortifiless of intensity surpass the conceptions of the dramatist, and reveal the terrible earnestness which often exists beneath an exterior the most frivolous and abandoned.

A young man, whose name it appears from papers found on him is Thomas Eugene de Marbois, has had a [illegible]

THE CONFERENCES.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, after quoting an article from the *Pays*, in which the preliminaries of Villafranca are interpreted to be the expression of a positive engagement between the two Emperors to restore the princes of Central Italy to power, writes as follows:—

"In fact the preliminaries of Villafranca are so precise on this point, that no subterfuge, on the part of those Parisian journals required to defend a contrary policy, can alter their meaning.

"The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena shall return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

"This is the distinct, positive, and decisive stipulation signed at Villafranca by the two Emperors, and adhered to by King Victor Emmanuel. What could have been its meaning, if not that the two sovereigns had definitively resolved to re-establish the reigning families? Is it possible to deduce from it a mere obligation on the part of three sovereigns not to oppose such a restoration.

"The attempt now is to show that no obligation exists beyond that of giving good advice. It would be strange, indeed, if such an interpretation as this may be put in future as positive promises, international stipulations, solemn treaties."

In the Zurich correspondence of the same journal a similar feeling animates the writer. "Even now," he says, "at the end of three weeks, it is impossible for any one to foresee when it will be possible to arrange some compromise, even however frivolous a one, which might pass for a treaty, so much do questions apparently of the most simple kind become complicated when discussed by the plenipotentiaries.

"All is more uncertain and vague than ever, and we are firmly convinced that the chances of completely establishing peace, and of returning at once to hostilities, are, at the present moment, absolutely equal."

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.—The *New York Herald* publishes the following letter from Galveston, dated 12th August:—"We had quite an excitement here yesterday, growing out of a case of shooting. The facts, as far as I can ascertain, are as follows:—Mr. C——, formerly of New York, left this city some two months ago for your city, leaving his wife under the protection of Mr. A——. During his absence a dispute arose between the parties, which resulted in Mr. A. slapping the face of Mrs. C. So report says. On the return of Mr. C. from New York, he of course was indignant, and at once demanded satisfaction, which not being forthcoming, Mr. C. procured a cowhide and commenced an assault on Mr. A.; the result of which was a drawing of pistols by both parties and a general shooting match, which was terminated as follows:—Mr. A. received two shots—one in the cheek and the other in the chest—neither of which is considered dangerous. The effect of Mr. A.'s shot was the shooting through the arm of Mr. Hollis, a respectable citizen of this town, who had no hand in the affray, and who is seriously injured. Mr. C. has not yet been arrested."

THE EMPRESS AND THE INNKEEPER.—The Empress Dowager of Russia, says the *Avenir* of Nice, will arrive at this place in the beginning of October from Interlacken, where she is at present. Her Majesty has proved that, however rich Sovereigns may be, they are not always disposed to submit to the extortionate demands of hotel-keepers. When her Majesty passed through Basle two years ago, the landlord of one of the hotels there charged 17,000fr. for accommodating the Empress and her suite for a single night. The worthy innkeeper, on learning that her Majesty was coming to Switzerland, expected a second visit; but the Empress, before leaving St. Petersburg, adopted a defensive strategy by engaging several cooks, who go before and prepare her repasts in the towns where she intends to stop. This year, on passing through Basle, her Majesty's dinner was prepared, as usual, beforehand, and served in one of the railway refreshment-rooms.

THE EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

The proclamation under which the European troops of the extinct Company have obtained their discharge has been published. It is dated June 20, and signed by Lord Canning. In the first place, the men are reminded of the conditions of their entering the service.

"On entering the service of the East India Company every soldier was attested in the following manner:—

"Among the questions to be put separately by the Justices to a recruit on enlisting, was this one—

"'8. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the East India Company's (Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery as the case might be), for the term of . . . provided, the said Company should so long require your services, and also for such further term, not exceeding two years, as shall be directed by the commanding officer on any foreign station?'

"He then made the following declaration before the justice on attestation:—

"'I——do declare that the above questions have been separately put to me; that the answers thereto have been read over to me, and that they are the same that I gave and are true.'

"He then took the following oath:—

"'I——do make oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in person, crown, and dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of the generals and officers set over me.

"'And that I also will be true to the said Company, and will duly observe and obey all their orders, and the orders of their generals and officers who shall be lawfully set over me.'

"The first part of the oath is not a mere oath of allegiance, but an oath both of allegiance and of military service. It is not an oath taken by civilians; for when a civilian takes an oath of allegiance he swears that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Queen, and nothing more. But it is precisely the same oath as that under which every soldier of her Majesty's service enlisted in England and elsewhere, engaged to serve in the Royal Army, and it is the only oath administered to a recruit on attestation for her Majesty's service.

"The second part of the oath binds the soldier to serve the East India Company faithfully, and to obey orders precisely on the same terms as those in which in the first part of the oath he has sworn to serve the Queen.

"Every man who took this oath bound himself to serve the Crown as well as the Company, but with a clear understanding that he was to serve in India only, and exclusively in the British forces of the Company, as distinct from the ordinary service of the Crown.

"It having been deemed expedient by the Legislature of the United Kingdom that the East India Company should cease to administer the government of India in trust for the Crown, an Act of Parliament was passed on the 2nd of August, 1858, 'for the better government of India'—the Act of the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106.

"Of this statute the 56th section enacted as follows:—

"'The military and naval forces of the East India Company shall be deemed to be the Indian military and naval forces of her Majesty, and shall be under the same obligations to serve her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company, and shall be liable to serve within the same territorial limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like pay, pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and other wise as if they had continued in the service of the said Company, such forces, and all persons hereafter enlisting in or entering the same, shall continue and be subject to all the Acts of Parliament, laws of the Governor-General of India in Council, and Articles of War, and all other laws, regulations, and provisions relating to the East India Company's military and naval forces respectively as if her Majesty's Indian military and naval forces respectively had been originally such, subject nevertheless to such alterations, additions, and provisions from time to time as may be made therein by her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Governor-General of India in Council, and provisions from time to time as may be made therein by her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Governor-General of India in Council.'

"Under this section of the act, the forces of the East India Company are not transferred to the Crown, so as to place them on the same footing as her Majesty's troops of the Line, but the most careful provision is made to preserve inviolate the terms of service under which the men enlisted, so that no man shall be required to serve out of India, nor in any British regiments other than those which composed the army of the Company, and that the pay, pension, and all other rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them in the service of the Company, shall continue in every respect to be enjoyed by them.

"The sole change made by the Act of Parliament is in the designation of the troops. It is enacted that they shall be deemed to be 'the Indian military forces of her Majesty.'

"The service is precisely what it was before—its local limits, its peculiar advantages, its entire distinctness from the ordinary service of the Crown, are exactly what they have heretofore been. But the forces which bore the name of the Hon. East India Company's forces, so long as that Company administered the Government of India in trust for the Queen, have now the honour of being known as the Indian forces of the Queen herself.

"Some portion, however, of these troops, shortly after the Act of Parliament came into force, came forward to claim a bounty, or their discharge, on the ground that they had been transferred, without their consent, from the service of the Company to the service of the Crown, as to a different service from that into which they enlisted.

"This claim received all proper consideration where it was becomingly made; it was submitted by the Government of India to her Majesty's Government; it was the subject of careful deliberation; and it was pronounced inadmissible by the law advisers and Ministers of the Crown."

The proclamation, after alluding to the slight disturbances in some cases, but also to the general good conduct of the men, says:—

"The Government is satisfied that the objections of the men are founded, in the case of many of them, on an honest conviction that their rights have been overlooked. This conviction has been strengthened by the expressions of opinions from high authority in England, which naturally have had a powerful effect on the minds of the men. It has been put forward by the men, for the most part, in a soldier-like and respectful manner, after the first excitement had passed away, consequent upon the orders and warnings of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Such being the case, and it being the desire of the Government of India that there should not be even an appearance of injustice done to any soldier, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has determined, with the full concurrence of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the three Presidencies who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge, under the provisions of the act for limiting the time of service in the army (10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 37), which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged; and that in the meanwhile they shall continue to be subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

"Each man will be duly paid up and settled with to the date of his embarkation; from which date, according to the regulations of the local forces, pay will cease.

"Men accepting their discharge under this order will not be permitted to enlist into any regiment in India, whether of the Line or of her Majesty's Indian Forces. They will be sent to the port of embarkation under the orders of their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will be provided with passage to England.

"Circumstances have recently come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, which show that the 5th European Regiment, stationed at Berhampore, has conducted itself in a manner which leads him to doubt whether the privilege conferred by the General Order No. 883, of this day's date, can properly be extended to that corps, his Excellency in Council has determined that the 5th European Regiment shall be excluded from the operation of the said order, until inquiry shall have been made into its conduct, and a report received thereon."

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

WEDNESDAY.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re James and Robert Johnson.

The bankrupts in this case were drapers and haberdashers in Armagh and Monaghan, and the meeting was for the purpose of passing a final examination.

Mr. Dowse appeared for the assignee, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the bankrupts.

Mr. Dowse said, he appeared to oppose the final examination, on the ground that this was not a case in which it should be granted. The assignee was not prompted by any ill-feeling in taking the present course, but the balance sheet was not satisfactory, and if the bankrupts thought they could furnish a more satisfactory one, he was willing that the case should be adjourned for a month.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., said, he was was convinced that the present was as honest a case as ever went into court; and although objections were raised by some parties, he saw no reason why the final examination should not be passed.

The bankrupts then underwent a long examination by Mr. Dowse, in which their several transactions were reviewed, especially the more important ones with Messrs. Todd and Burns, and M'Swiney, Delany, and Co. A large number of account books were handed in which the bankrupts swore were all that they had, with the exception of one, and they did not know where that one was. Mr. Dowse stated, that one of these books had been found in a press, and the other under a mattress; but the bankrupts swore that they never authorised any one to put the books in question there, neither did they put them there themselves. In reply to the allegation that some of the books had been mutilated, one of the bankrupts admitted that he had cut out some pages, because they were besmeared with ink, and also that he had pasted some pages together because they contained the same writing as was on other pages.

Mr. Keenan, Q.C., also examined the bankrupts, and in reply to Mr. Dowse stated, that they were desirous to give every explanation that could be required. Their accounts had already been submitted to the trade assignee, who had reviewed their dealings without the slightest impeachment.

His Lordship expressed his dissatisfaction at the manner in which the accounts were kept. There was a carelessness and want of accuracy about them which he should condemn. He thought the best course would be to give the bankrupts time to amend their schedule, and afford them an opportunity especially of clearing up the question of their nett profits and disbursements. He did not understand, from the present statement, how it was necessary to expend 13 per cent. in a business where an average profit of only 14 per cent was had.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., said he could not defend the bankrupts on the ground of prudence. Their establishment had been certainly too large, for the same amount of trade might have been done by half the number of hands. The only excuse he could offer for them in that respect was, that they had served their apprenticeship in one of the large houses in this city, and that they entered into business with ideas disproportioned to their means and actual position.

His Lordship said there were several items in the schedule which he had intended to comment upon, but which he would not then allude to. He should get a satisfactory explanation of their trade and private disbursements, also of the legal expenses mentioned, which amounted to £100, and the necessity for which he did not then see. For this purpose he would adjourn the case for one month.

In re Philip and George Scott, of Queenstown.

The meeting in this case was for the purpose of obtaining a certificate, and had been adjourned from Tuesday to afford the bankrupts an opportunity to explain certain objections which had been made to items relating to several cargoes of timber, and to the business transactions with Mr. Benson, one of the opposing creditors, at a time when the bankrupts knew that they were not able to meet the debts they had then contracted.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon entered very fully into an explanation of the first particular, and showed that there were several clerical errors in the statement of accounts, which gave rise to the objections on which the opposing creditor relied, and then contended that the existence of such clerical errors would be no ground for refusing the certificate. With respect to the letters which the Messrs. Scott had written to Mr. Chapman, in London, as the agent of Mr. Benson, and which it was alleged contained false representations of the affairs of the Messrs. Scott, they were also susceptible of the most satisfactory explanation. It was alleged that at the very time that these letters were written—that is to say, in the month of October, 1857—the Messrs. Scott knew that they were insolvents, though they stated in a letter of that period that they were fully able to meet all their liabilities. The last letter of the correspondence in question was dated about the middle of October, but at that time the Messrs. Scott had not the slightest suspicion that they would in the following month be unable to meet their debts. The fact was, that a little before that time they had bought from Messrs. Ferney & Co. a large vessel, the price of which was £12,000, and for which they passed bills, with the understanding that they were to have two years' credit in the transaction.

Mr. Dowse, on the part of Mr. Benson, here objected to Serjeant Fitzgibbon going into this explanation. He had never heard of it before, and it was certainly too late to introduce it now, after the affairs of the bankrupts had been fully considered by the court.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon replied, that at any stage of the proceedings it was competent for the bankrupt to explain away any imputation which might be thrown upon his conduct, and that his lordship was empowered by the 108th section of the act to hear such an explanation at the present meeting. Besides this, although Mr. Dowse said that this was the first time he had heard of the explanation which he was giving, he would find that Mr. Hollis Smith had already given it, or, what was equivalent to a general denial of Mr. Benson's allegations, in his answer to that gentleman's affidavit. But the fact in regard to the large debt of £12,000, the price of the ship, was this:—About the middle of October, and when the correspondence was going on between the Messrs. Scott and Mr. Chapman, Mr. Benson's agent, in respect to their solvency, and of which they themselves had then no doubt whatever, they had possession of the ship, which they understood they had two years to pay for, and they had given bills in payment with that understanding. But Messrs. Ferney & Co. did not wish to have bills that would be unnegociable in any bank for such a period, and, therefore, they induced the bankrupts to accept four bills covering the sum of £12,000, the first of which was to be payable on the 25th of October, 1857, and the other three bills on the corresponding days of the succeeding months; but Messrs. Ferney & Co. undertook to provide for the payment of these bills according as they became due, and promised not to demand payment until the period of two years had expired; and it was only on the 28th October, three days after the first bill became due in London, that the Messrs. Ferney apprised the bankrupts that they could not take up the bills according to their engagement. The bankrupts, then, finding that they were suddenly called upon to pay a sum of £9,740, which they never anticipated being called upon to pay, perceived that their case was hopeless, and that they would have at once to stop payment. It happened, also, that about fourteen days before this event, they had got the property of Mr. Benson, and that they had written those letters to Mr. Chapman which were now relied upon as evidence of a fraudulent intention on the part of the bankrupts; but at that time the Messrs. Scott had no reason to believe that they were insolvent, or that they were not able to pay twenty shillings in the pound, so that it was the failure of the Messrs. Ferney to fulfil their engagements which brought down the Messrs. Scott. Had they taken up the bills regularly as they became due, there was no doubt but that the Messrs. Scott would have gone on as usual. At the time these letters were written, the statements made in them were perfectly true, and he (Serjeant Fitzgibbon) defied any one to put his finger upon a sentence in one of them, and say that at the time it was written it was false.

His Lordship inquired was not one of the bankrupts' ships, named the Maria, under a mortgage to Burke, Brothers, at the time Messrs. Scott intimated to Mr. Chapman that that vessel was quite free?

Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that when this vessel was sent out for a cargo of barley to the Mediterranean it was necessary to get advances upon her. Messrs. Burke advanced the required amount, and she was mortgaged to them on that account. But the statements in the letter to Mr. Chapman did not at all convey to him the impression that the mortgage upon the vessel was at an end.

Mr. Philip Scott was then examined upon this matter, and repeated Serjeant Fitzgibbon's statement. He said that the ship had been mortgaged to Messrs. Burke on account of their advances, but that the freight was free, and that they (the bankrupts) had as much interest in her as the Messrs. Burke.

His Lordship then said, that from the additional explanations which had now been tendered by Serjeant Fitzgibbon, and from the objections which had been made to them by Mr. Dowse, on the part of his client, Mr. Benson, he could not satisfactorily dispose of the case at that sitting. It would be most important for the bankrupts, as well as highly satisfactory to the opposing creditor, that there should be afforded an opportunity to the bankrupts to file an affidavit setting forth the several facts now relied upon, and for that purpose he would order that the case be adjourned until the 7th October, the bankrupts, in the mean time, being at liberty to file an affidavit explaining the different matters charged against them; that such affidavit should be filed in ten days from the making of the order, and that Mr. Benson should be at liberty to file an affidavit in answer within ten days after he had received a copy of the bankrupts' affidavit.

His Lordship then asked Mr. Dowse was he satisfied with the explanation which had been given of the apparent depreciation of the bankrupt's house property in Queenstown?

Mr. Dowse said he was not; that he did not understand the explanation, and that he would have something more to say to it at the next meeting.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

CAUTION TO SAILORS.—Christopher Butler, described on the charge sheet as an able-bodied seaman, was brought up in custody of the police, charged by Mr. Rowe, clerk to the Messrs. Martin, shipowners, of the North Wall, with absconding from one of their vessels, the Hibernian, when about to sail for Quebec, he having duly signed the ship's articles as one of her crew. Four other men also absconded from the vessel, but have not yet been arrested.

Mr. Rowe deposed that the prisoner had regularly signed the ship's articles, and made all the necessary arrangements for sailing with her in the capacity of steward; but, without assigning any reason, had suddenly abandoned her as she was about to sail. Four of the seamen did likewise, and, for the purpose of example, he wished, on behalf of the firm, to press the present case.

The Prisoner asked Mr. Rowe not to press the case, as he had not the slightest intention of abandoning the vessel, but merely went out to get a glass of grog, and when he returned he found the vessel had shipped her moorings and was being towed down the river. He went down to the point of the wall, in the hope of getting on board, but failed. He subsequently went to Kingstown, thinking she might have put in there, but she did not. If Mr. Rowe would let him off for the present, he would place £1 in the poor-box.

Mr. Porter said if the case were pressed against the prisoner, he had no alternative but to give him three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A similar case had recently occurred down at Kingstown, where seventeen sailors abandoned a vessel, and they were all arrested and sentenced to three months each.

After some consideration, Mr. Rowe said he would not press the case, provided the prisoner paid £1 into the poor-box.

The prisoner did so, and was discharged.

Mr. Rowe then swore informations against the other men, and warrants were issued for their apprehension.

IMPORTANT TO RATEPAYERS.—In Capel-street Police Office several orders were made last month, by the presiding magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, at the suit of the Collector-General, to compel seven rated occupiers residing in the north part of the city to pay rates assessed on their premises. At the time, Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., appeared on behalf of the summoned ratepayers, and the orders were about being made when he raised a point that the Collector-General could not recover the first and second instalments of the rates, inasmuch as he had not served notice on the ratepayers, stating the day on which the payment of those two instalments would be required, having only served notice on the ratepayers in reference to the payment of the last two instalments. In support of the objection he relied upon the 52nd and 53rd sections of 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 91, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of Rates in the City of Dublin." By the